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TERMS:
DAILY PRESS—To city subscribers, fifteen cents per week, or, if paid in advance, \$7.00 per annum; \$1.75 for three months. By mail—\$6.00 per annum, or city rates per month, ADVANCE IS ADVANTAGE.
WEEKLY PRESS—Five cents per copy; three copies, \$1.00; six copies, \$1.50; eight copies, \$2.00; ten copies, \$2.50; twelve copies, \$3.00.
A house divided against itself cannot stand. This country cannot exist permanently half slave and half free. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction, or its advocates will push it forward till it shall become alike lawful in all the States—old as well as new, north as well as south.—*Abraham Lincoln* in 1855.
I recommend the nation of a just resolution by your honorable bodies which shall be substantially as follows:
Resolved, That the United States ought to cooperate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolition of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid to be used by such State in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system.
I deem it important that the States and people, immediately interested in the subject, be distinctly notified of the fact, so that they may begin to consider whether to accept or reject it. The Federal Government would have its highest interest in such a measure as one of the most efficient measures of self-preservation.
In the mere financial or pecuniary view, any member of Congress, with the census tables and the Treasury reports before him, can readily see for himself how very soon the current expenditure of the war would purchase at a fair valuation all the slaves in any named State.—*President's Special Message*, 1862.

SYNOPSIS OF LEGISLATION ON THE SUBJECT OF COUNTY NAMES AND BOUNDARIES DURING THE LEGISLATIVE SESSION OF 1862.

To lay out new counties and alter existing ones has been for many years a kind of passion with the legislators of Minnesota, but in doing so they have scarcely been guided, in all cases by the most perfect knowledge or correct taste.

The work of this description effected during the session just closed, however, was highly necessary and appropriate; the boundaries, in particular, of many counties had become, through the hasty and superficial legislation of previous sessions, very uncertain and complicated. As the laws making the changes referred to are considered "special," and therefore not binding in the daily Press will not be published for a couple of months, a brief statement of them and of their provisions may be acceptable to persons interested. The acts are nine in number and are as follows:

1. To change the west boundary line of Brown County, and to establish the county of Red Wood. By this, Brown county is formed into two counties, the eastern and smaller, (being the eastern part,) retaining the old name, the other to be called Red Wood; the line between ranges 33 and 34 constitutes the dividing line. Law requires ratification at the next general election. Approved, Feb. 6.

2. To define the boundary lines of Rock and Pipestone Counties. The object of this law is merely to describe names, (affected by describing the boundaries,) in order that the "Red Pipestone Quarry" may be included in Pipestone county; instead of Rock county, as it was by the act of 1857 creating the two counties. Approved, Feb. 21.

3. To define the boundaries of certain counties therein named. Eastward of Big Stone and Traverse Lakes is a tract of country, of some 4,000 square miles in extent which had remained for years in a very chaotic state; it contained the independent remnants of Davis, portion of Cass (disjoined from the main body) the obscure and unsettled county of Pierce, and an extensive region having no county name at all. By the enactment of this law the objectionable names of Pierce and Davis are quietly dropped, and the whole area divided into six new counties, of proper size, named as follows: Big Stone, Chippewa, Lac qui Parle, Pope, Stevens, and Traverse; the names of Pope and Stevens are given on account of the explorations conducted by those officers in former years through the northwestern part of the State—the others speak for themselves. Approved, Feb. 21.

4. To attach certain territory therein named to the County of Becker. The territory referred to is the four north-eastern townships of Renville county, being townships 116 and 117 and range 31 and 32. Law requires ratification at the next general election. Approved February 26.

5. To change and establish the boundaries of Aitkin County.—A remnant of the original Ramsey, (widely separated from the present county), and an L-shaped portion of Pine, being on the north and east of Aitkin county, are by this law included in the latter. Ratification at the next general election is necessary. Approved March 6.

6. To define the boundaries of Becker County.—This county is hereby enlarged by the addition to its western side of the following five townships, viz: townships 138, 139, 140, 141 and 142, of range 43. Approved March 6.

7. To define the boundaries of Otter Tail County.—The western boundary of this county has been somewhat uncertain for the last two or three years, and a law of this kind was necessary to settle doubt. Approved March 6.

8. Changing the name of the county of Breckinridge to the county of Clay. The object of this is obvious. A similar bill was prepared to change the name of Toombs county to "Andy Johnson," but it seems to have been neglected or overlooked; the end is indirectly attained, however, by the operation of the next mentioned law, approved March 6.

9. To define the boundaries of the counties of Clay and Andy Johnson. This was a bill much needed, as the northern

eastern and southern boundaries of the latter county, (formerly Toombs,) were in an exceedingly confused and indefinite condition.

The area affected by the above legislation is about 8,000 square miles, or over one tenth of the entire area of the State. St. Paul, March, 1862.

RESIGNATION OF U. S. MARSHAL BUCK.

By the following from the Winona Republican of the 21st, we are advised of the resignation by C. P. Buck, Esq., of the office of United States Marshal for this State.

We heartily concur in the regret expressed by the Republican at Mr. Buck.

Our slight acquaintance with Mr. Buck, however, leads us to believe that he will be a valuable acquisition to the State.

Some one of our philosophical statesmen made the remark upon a certain occasion, with reference to the brood of Government officials who then existed, that "but few are good, but many are useful."

Probably this is a true statement, for that was the era of Democratic place-holding; but we believe it to be no longer good, at least as regards the State.

The ground for our belief in the present instance is the resignation (happily, not death) of C. P. Buck, Esq., U. S. Marshal for the District of Minnesota, which was recently sent into the proper Department at Washington, and accepted.

We are not aware of the causes which induced Mr. Buck to resign, but whatever they may have been, we feel quite certain that his resignation will be very generally regretted throughout the State.—Mr. Buck, having, during the brief time he has held position, made a very efficient, faithful and accommodating officer. We understand that Mr. Buck will be succeeded by Chas. Eaton, Esq., of this place, a suitable man in every respect, as all who know him can testify.

ANOTHER PESKY ABOLITIONIST.

Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, whose election over the regular Republican candidate was regarded as a great triumph of what used to be called "conservatism," has been to the war, and has learned a thing or two which the country ought to know. He has lately printed in the Providence papers and Address to the people of his State, from which we copy a couple of paragraphs:

"It is a superficial view, therefore, of the present national crisis, which supposes that this conflict can end and leave things as it found them. * * * We must cross this flood that swells and foams, or abandon the national policy of a glorious future. The issue already made between oppression and liberty must be fought out to the end, or re-fought hereafter, under aggravated circumstances. Slavery, re-established, and the same consequences essentially would follow again."

"There is really no possible hope of end to this conflict but of end of slavery. There is no such easy escape from our national troubles as some seem to imagine—no prospect of the war being short, but by being useless, or else by being radical and determined, and I may add, in regard to false principles, most unparalyzing. To propose, therefore, that the Union shall survive and its glory and power be triumphantly re-established, and perpetuated, is virtually to doom slavery to speedy extinction. The preservation of the Union and the destruction of slavery are inseparable; and, identical now, and he who votes for the one necessarily votes for the other."

"I have not thought it necessary to show that, under existing circumstances, we are released from all legal or moral obligations to longer tolerate slavery in the land, if the preservation of the nation demands its extinction. The case is too plain for doubt."

Gov. Sprague has just been nominated for re-election as the candidate of all parties. His sentiments do not harmonize with the resolutions of the Democracy; but there is no doubt of his election by an almost unanimous vote. Rhode Island is a small State, and by this time every man in it has had the chance to learn what caused the war, and what will cure it. Well done, Governor.

BEN. McCULLOCH.

General Ben. McCulloch, who was killed in the battle of the Ozark Mountains, was a Tennesseean by birth, and a vagabond and traitor by nature. He went to Texas in 1835 with Crockett, fought the Mexicans, and afterwards the Indians; settled in Texas, and took part in the border quarrels between Texas and Mexico. The first act of treason for which he became known was committed in December, 1842, when he made part of a band which attacked the town of Mier. The Texans were in turn threatened by a vastly superior force, under Gen. Ampudia; and in order to secure their retreat, Fisher, the Colonel in command, sent McCulloch with a detachment to gather horses and mules from the surrounding country and bring them into the town.

McCulloch got the horses, but persuaded the men under his command to desert and leave their companions to their fate, and were decimated by the Mexicans, and long imprisonment suffered by the survivors.

McCulloch explained away this act of treachery, was forgiven, and was afterwards a member of the Texas Legislature, a ranger and a spy in the Mexican war; in 1855 United States Marshal of Texas, and since the outbreak of this rebellion a traitor to his country. He was a dashing partisan leader, but not a good General.

THE BATTLE OF PEAK RIDGE.

The following is given by the correspondent of the Missouri Democrat as the loss at Peak Ridge. It will be seen that the loss is less than was reported:

Killed. Wounded. Missing.
1st Division, Col. Osterhaus, 11 90 38
2d Division, Gen. Ash, 20 68 38
3d Division, 21 68 38
4th Division, Col. Patterson, 18 89 7
5th Division, Col. Carr, 15 125 8
6th Division, 87 207 58
7th Division, 59 261 4
8th Division, 9 31 19
9th Division, 27 17 9
10th Division, 8 31 —
Total, 219 926 174

Total loss—killed, wounded and missing, 1,411.

CULLINGS FROM A SECESSION PAPER.

We are indebted to Henry W. Linderger, of company H of our First Regiment, formerly a printer in this office, for some back numbers of the *Herald* published in the town of the name in Virginia, by H. K. Gregg, the *First Minnesota*, published by the boys of the First Regiment, his successor. We cannot resist the temptation to lay before our readers some extracts from its columns. They will illustrate the condition of affairs in Rebeldom. We find in one issue the following:

"**NOBODIES WANTED.**—The subscriber having located himself in Winchester, Va., wishes to purchase any number of negroes, for which he will pay the highest price in cash that the market will justify. All communications addressed to him at Winchester, will meet with prompt attention."

JNO. G. MORRIS.

It will be hard to convince Mr. Morris that his sick in trade is likely to be interfered with. He will sooner expect the sun and moon to rush wildly from their spheres. General Fremont's proclamations have no terrors for him; he no doubt regards the General as a humbug.

We call attention to the parts we have italicized. We are unable to give the appropriate cuts illustrating the original:

\$100 REWARD.

Run away from the subscriber in the months of August and October last, TWO SLAVES; one a girl, about 15 years old, *light mulatto*, tall slender, *hair quite straight*, teeth decayed in front, no mark remembered save a mole mark quite conspicuous near the right eye. She calls herself Mary Ransome. She ran away the 2d of August, taking with her a quantity of clothing, among it several fancy dresses. At what age, about 20 years old, very intelligent, and shrewdly given, with low forehead, hair growing closely around the face. She is a native of Maryland, and is now in the hands of the subscriber, wearing a coarse leghorn hat, brown coat with striped down the sides, and a sack coat.

Who will give \$500 if they are taken in Clarke, \$500 apiece in Frederick, and what the law allows if out of the border counties, or taken in the State.

A. L. P. LARUE.

December 18, 1861—6m.

Close to it find this:

\$100 REWARD.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension of NEGRO MAN, James Johnson, belong to the estate of Jacob Lister, deceased. Said negro about 1 foot 11 inches high, of copper color, and about 20 years old; fifty dollars reward will be given if taken out of the county of the State of Virginia, and one hundred dollars if taken in Maryland, or any of the free States. Said negro to be delivered in the hands of Jacob Lister, Jr.

WM. A. CASTLEMAN.

Administrators of Jacob Lister, Jr., & Co.

We sincerely hope all three of these worthy people succeeded in reaching the Federal lines. It would be a matter to be regretted if individuals whose complexions so clearly indicate their relationship to the best blood of Virginia, should for any paltry sum of \$100 be returned into slavery. It would be particularly hard if they are sent back under "the fugitive slave law" from any of the free States, "as the sanguine Mr. Castleman seems to expect."

The next thing our eyes light upon, is the new Constitution of the State of Virginia, adopted in December 1861, and prefaced by "Declaration of Rights," adopted at the same time. The very first paragraph of that Declaration is before us. It reads as follows:

"1. That all men are by nature equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights, of which they cannot be divested, and society cannot by any compact deprive or destroy their property; namely, the enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and that any government so constituted as to oblige men to swear support to such a Constitution, is contrary to the rights of mankind."

It is curious to notice the world with laughter to compare this high-sounding Declaration of human liberty and human equality, with the advertisements we have just quoted, or with the 20th and 21st sections of the Constitution to which it is almost unanimous vote. Rhode Island is a small State, and by this time every man in it has had the chance to learn what caused the war, and what will cure it. Well done, Governor.

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uses about it that is actually charming in these cold, prosaic days.

Here follows what might be called "a first rate notice" of our worthy President; it combines a severe denunciation with the practical affairs of life. It is worthy of what Artemus calls the "Sonny South."

TO THE BRAVE SOLDIERS OF THE SOUTH.

There seems to be some discontent among the troops, from the fact that they cannot get a fight from the Abolitionists, but the Abolitionists are sharp—they know our soldiers by reputation, and consequently won't toe the mark.

Old Lincoln, "they say," won't want to immortalize his name in some way, for fear it might be forgotten. To say he has succeeded would be a lame expression. His name will be handed down through all eternity—doubtless all through the day of night. The bar is supplied with the very best Liquors. The bar is always open. Quarters at 25 and 30 cents per day. Refreshing done on the shortest notice. ad 192m

OUR BROTHER, THOMAS STOKES, UNKNOWN HAS, H. F. E. VITT, Proprietor.—This establishment has in full operation, and is prepared to furnish meals at all hours of the day or night. The bar is supplied with the very best Liquors. The bar is always open. Quarters at 25 and 30 cents per day. Refreshing done on the shortest notice. ad 192m

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The Saint Paul Press.

ST. PAUL DAILY AND WEEKLY PRESS.

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BURBANK'S STAGES.

1861 WINTER 1862 ARRANGEMENT.

Minnesota Stage Company, CARRYING THE NORTHWESTERN EXPRESS AND THE UNITED STATES MAIL. J. C. BURBANK & CO. JOHN L. MEIRIAM. The roads are well stocked with First Class Horses and Drivers, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent Agents.

DRY GOODS.

INGERSOLL'S BLOCK.

THE GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS IS CONTINUED AT THE New Store OF D. W. INGERSOLL & CO., IN INGERSOLL'S BLOCK, LESS THAN THE ACTUAL COST OF IMPORTATION AND MANUFACTURE. Much of the immense stock now offered for sale has been selected from the best sources.

HOTELS, SALOONS, &C.

LAHR'S HOUSE.

First Door East of the Post Office. JOHN B. LAHR, Proprietor. MR. LAHR, formerly of the "Our House," respectfully announces to his old friends and all other men—no boys—that he is now fairly under way, and that he will furnish as good an EYE OPENER as "any other man" in this city.

RAILROADS.

Great Western Railway Company's EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE.

Great Western N.Y. Central and Connecting Roads. Controlled and operated by the Road forming the line, and to which the attention of Shippers is invited. Freight forwarded at Lowest Rates and with Dispatch.

BOOTS & SHOES.

JUST RECEIVED.

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S BUFFALO OVERSHOES. CHILDREN'S BALMORALS. MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SNOW BOOTS. WM. J. SMITH & CO. JOHN THORWORTH.

OIL AND LAMPS.

Another Reduction.

WE ARE SELLING CARBON OIL AT 35 CTS. PER GALLON. As good as can be purchased in the city at this price. KIEB'S BEST CARBON OIL. That Won't Freeze or Explode.

SCHEMULES.

OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL.

For Hastings, St. Louis, St. Paul, St. Cloud, Minneapolis, and other points. For St. Paul, St. Cloud, and other points. For St. Paul, St. Cloud, and other points.

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LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Notice.—The delegates to the Citizens' Convention to be held at Market Hall to-day, are requested to meet at the Court House at ten o'clock this morning.

CITIZENS' PRIMARY MEETINGS.—The primary meetings of the citizens last evening in the several wards to make nominations for the city election were well attended. The following nominations were the result. We will speak in detail of the candidates after the city ticket is made up to-day. Suffice it to say for the present that the ward nominations could not possibly have been improved upon, particularly so far as Aldermen and School Inspectors are concerned.

FIRST WARD.
Aldermen—John Steele three years, Wm. Lee two years, ——— one year.
School Inspector—Andrew Nessel.
Constable—J. F. Love.

SECOND WARD.
Aldermen—D. H. Valentine.
School Inspector—Wm. L. Ames.
Justice—Thompson Connelley.
Constable—Wm. M. Sikes.

THIRD WARD.
Aldermen—R. W. Grant, Wm. B. Langley, S. R. Bond, J. Mendelson, E. H. Houseworth.
School Inspector—James Davenport.
Justice—M. H. Sullivan.
Constable—J. L. Sailer.

FOURTH WARD.
Aldermen—Peter Berkey.
School Inspector—D. A. Robertson one year, John Nessel three years.
Justice—Wm. Paist.
Constable—Sam. McConnell.

FIFTH WARD.
Aldermen—John Henry Hultick.
School Inspectors—S. F. Baenemann three years, Wm. H. Kelly two years, Geo. W. H. Scott one year.
Justice—Alex. Wilson.
Constable—Sol. Walters.

SIXTH WARD.
Aldermen—C. K. Knox, R. P. Patterson, P. F. Furber, S. B. A. Haynes, Sam. Snow.
The City Convention meets at Market Hall this afternoon at two o'clock.

DEMOCRATIC CITY CONVENTION.—This body met yesterday afternoon at two o'clock at Market Hall, for the purpose of selecting candidates for city officers. W. P. Murray was chosen Chairman, and W. H. G. ant Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Bowes, a committee of one from each Ward was appointed on credentials.

The Chair announced as the committee. Mr. Grant of the First Ward, Mr. O'Connor of the Second, Mr. Morton of the Third, Mr. Bowes of the Fourth, and Mr. Peckham of the Fifth.

The Convention then took a recess for half an hour, at the end of which time the committee on credentials reported the names of delegates from each Ward as already published.

The Convention then proceeded to choose candidates, which resulted as follows:
Mayor—John S. Furber.
Treasurer—Charles A. Morgan.
Comptroller—Wm. Van Hook.
City Justice—Nelson Gibbs.

All the candidates were chosen by acclamation, except Squire Gibbs. There was a vote taken in his case, which resulted in nineteen for Gibbs and six for Sullivan. Gibbs' nomination was then made unanimous.

During the time the committee on credentials were out, the delegates had a secret caucus in the back room. "To fix up matters." Here the several candidates were really chosen. The voting in connection was merely a ratification of the caucus decisions. Our friend Bowes made a stirring speech in the caucus in favor of Geo. Carter for Mayor, and when the question was put to ballot, we understand Col. Prince got all the votes but three.

SUNSHINE THEMSELVES.—Our little knot of secessionists who were wont to make the political atmosphere of St. Paul pestiferous previous to the grand Union victories, commencing with Mid Spring, crawled out into the sunshine yesterday, and were about the streets as beauteous and malignant as thaved rat snakes. Our friend Bowes made a stirring speech in the caucus in favor of Geo. Carter for Mayor, and when the question was put to ballot, we understand Col. Prince got all the votes but three.

SERMON OF THE FIFTH.—The Governor has appointed Dr. Francis B. Etheridge, of Hastings, as Surgeon of the Fifth Regiment. The Assistant Surgeon has not yet been appointed.

COMPANY G.—Captain O. Eddy, of Washburn, has filled up his Company, and taken rank as Company G, of the Fifth Regiment. The other officers of the company are Alexis Bailey, First Lieutenant, and William Van Slyke, of our city, Second Lieutenant.

DELYNES.—Thomas Lamb, the Democratic nominee for Alderman in the Fourth Ward, has declined the "honor." Mr. Lamb has no sympathy with the secession ticket; he was placed upon it, besides, he thinks the interests of the Ward demand the return of Captain Berkeley to the Council. Major Bowes and a few others have taken the responsibility to nominate Adam Finck in his stead.

A MEETING OF THE LADIES OF ST. PAUL. will be held at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Ingalls' block, this day, at 10 o'clock A. M., to take such steps as may be deemed necessary, in order to relieve the wants of the sick, in hospital at Fort Snelling.

All ladies of the city and vicinity are respectfully invited to attend.

THE LADIES' RESPONSE.—The following earnest response comes to us in answer to Mr. Fiske's appeal to our ladies, published yesterday. We have no doubt the ladies generally of our city will be at the meeting, prepared to do whatever may be required of them:

To the Ladies of St. Paul:
Shall we sit with folded hands and see our brave men leave the State without any provision for the emergencies of war? The Government supplies all needed things for active service, but for the comfort of the sick and wounded in hospitals, the women of the older States have, in Aid and Relief Societies, proved a more efficient arm to our Government than they could possibly have done in any other way.

Minnesota has given more than her quota of men for the defense of national honor. Shall her daughters be behind hand in benevolence and loyalty? Shall St. Paul be outdone by sister towns in good works?

Nay, my ladies. Our country in this hour of trial calls upon us too for help. Let us enlist in her service. Let all who have and feel any patriotism, meet this (Friday) morning, at ten o'clock, at the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, Ingalls' block, and see if we cannot devise ways and means sufficient to provide our gallant Fourth—so soon to leave—with at least hospital supplies.

Mrs. Alex. Ramsey, Mrs. J. W. Seiby, Mrs. W. D. Washburn, Mrs. W. R. Marshall, Mrs. E. I. Walby, Mrs. A. S. Fiske, Mrs. W. H. Baker, Mrs. J. R. Jenks, Mrs. J. W. Bass, Mrs. H. P. Van Cleave, Mrs. Peter Berkey, St. Paul, March 23, 1892.

LAND WARRANTS, Half Breed and Reserve Strip—all sizes—prices.
JY23 THOMPSON BROS.

Monetary & Commercial.

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.
BANKS OF ST. PAUL AND ST. CLOUD.
ST. PAUL, MARCH 27, 1892.

SAVINGS BANKS.
New York, N. Y., 100.00
Philadelphia, Pa., 100.00
Chicago, Ill., 100.00
St. Paul, Minn., 100.00
St. Louis, Mo., 100.00
San Francisco, Cal., 100.00
Portland, Ore., 100.00
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THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME 11.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1862.

NUMBER 74.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE.

ST. PAUL, FRIDAY, MARCH 28.

This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to its readers which they will not find elsewhere.

CITIZENS' TICKET.

For Mayor.

D. W. INGERSOLL.

For City Treasurer.

ALBERT ARMSTRONG.

For City Justice.

ARCHIBALD McELRATH.

For City Comptroller.

EDWARD ZIMMERMANN.

For Aldermen.

First Ward—JOHN STEELE, two years.

Second Ward—W. L. AMES, one year.

Third Ward—D. H. VALENTINE, one year.

Fourth Ward—PETER BERKEY, one year.

Fifth Ward—JOHN HENRY HULSHACK, one year.

School Inspectors.

First Ward—ANDREW NISSEL.

Second Ward—W. L. AMES.

Third Ward—JAMES DAVENPORT.

Fourth Ward—JOHN NISSEL, three years.

Fifth Ward—J. A. SULLIVAN, three years.

For Wardens.

First Ward—J. A. SULLIVAN, three years.

Second Ward—THOMAS CONNOLLY, three years.

Third Ward—W. L. AMES, three years.

Fourth Ward—W. L. AMES, three years.

Fifth Ward—ALEX. WILSON, three years.

For Constables.

First Ward—F. LOWE.

Second Ward—W. L. AMES.

Third Ward—JAMES DAVENPORT.

Fourth Ward—JOHN NISSEL, three years.

Fifth Ward—ALEX. WILSON, three years.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

By very brief telegraph, but to compensate in some degree, quite full by mail; although not specially interesting in either case.

No results yet attained at Island No. 10.

In New Mexico, the rebel Texas army has occupied Santa Fe, the Capital. Previous news had prepared us for this. The federal forces and government officials had retired to Fort Union, about fifty miles this side of the Capital.

The enemy is now between two federal forts—Craig and Union—and our forces have been reinforced by a regiment from Colorado, giving us superior numbers.

The miserable Native Mexican volunteers are of no account, but the Pike's Peak boys will, we are confident, prove a match for the semi-barbarians from the Texas border, and in conjunction with the regular troops under Gen. Canby, either capture or drive back the invaders.

THE ATTACK UPON NEW ORLEANS.

The approach to the Crescent City, according to this morning's telegrams, is to be by way of the Mississippi river, through the Southwest Pass; and not through Lake Pontchartrain, as had been supposed. Fort Jackson and St. Philip will have to be recaptured. They are seventy miles below New Orleans, and thirty from the Gulf. The attack on these forts was made, it is supposed, some days ago.

THE CITIZENS' TICKET FOR CITY OFFICERS.

The Ward meetings of Thursday evening, and the City Convention of yesterday, put in nomination for ward and city officers the ticket which appears at the head of our columns.

The nominee for Mayor—D. W. Ingersoll—is one of our largest property owners and tax payers, and one of the most energetic and enterprising men of the city. A man of great activity, and enlightened views of public policy—successful in all his private enterprises, gives assurance that success would attend his administration of city affairs.

Not only is Mr. Ingersoll a large property owner, but he is largely engaged in active mercantile business, thus identifying him with the live business men of the city.

Since the hard times came on Mr. Ingersoll has pushed ahead, enlarging his business, and erecting that massive and splendid block, that is not once a credit to the city, and a monument of his energy and confidence in the commercial pre-eminence of our city.

No man in St. Paul could have been selected for the chief officer of the city who would typify the enterprise and business activity of the city, or more faithfully guard its interests, and promote its prosperity.

We feel confident that his fellow citizens will so view the subject, and elect, next Tuesday, D. W. Ingersoll by a crushing majority.

For City Treasurer Albert Armstrong is the citizens' candidate. Mr. Armstrong is a most competent and thoroughly reliable man. He was assistant of his brother, J. W. Armstrong, Esq., during his term of State Treasurer, and is familiar with the duties of the office to which the people intend to elect him.

Mr. A. is too well known as a gentleman of the strictest integrity, and most exemplary character to require any extended notice at our hands.

For City Justice, A. McElrath, Esq., is the candidate. He is every way qualified and deserving.

For Comptroller, Edward Zimmermann is the citizens' candidate. He is a worthy German citizen of the First Ward, possessing excellent business qualifications for the office, coupled with habits of so-

berly that will reflect honor upon the station.

For Alderman in the First Ward Dr. John Steele is a member of the present council, and has proved himself an efficient and faithful public guardian, as well known to be capable in his profession, and equally in all other relations of life. He is a tax payer, and is fully identified with the interest of property owners. William Lee is one of our enterprising and active business men, of the same class with the candidate for Mayor. Parker Payne is a man of sound and sagacious judgment, and fully identified with the highest interests of the city.

No better selections could have been made than the First Ward ticket.

In the Second Ward D. H. Valentine is the nominee for Alderman. We regard his nomination as a most happy one. He has resided largely during the last six years in the city, having built the immense warehouse now occupied by Barank & Co., and other buildings, and cannot but have the interest of business men and property owners at heart. Our personal knowledge of Mr. Valentine enables us to speak of him with confidence. He will take rank in the City Council as a safe, prudent and sagacious guardian of the city interests, with men of the class of Peter Berkey.

In the Third Ward, Robert C. Wiley, an old member of the Council—tried, and proved competent and faithful.

In the Fourth Ward, Peter Berkey is the citizens' candidate for Alderman.

We regard Peter Berkey as the best Alderman that there is, or ever has been in the City Council. We mean no disparagement to the many excellent and faithful men that have been associated with him. We believe every one of them would find in the statement that Capt. Berkey is the best Alderman—taking everything into consideration—that has ever pertained to the city government. We should regard it as a calamity to the city, for him to leave the Council. No man has given more time, thought, or labor to conducting the city through the financial brokers which we have been passing the last three years.

In the Fifth Ward, J. H. Hulshack is on the citizens' ticket. Mr. Hulshack, we believe, is unexceptionable; but we cannot help regretting that any opposition is offered to J. R. Livingston, Esq., who was already before the people as a candidate.

FROM THE RIVER.

The last mail from Georgetown and Fort Gary, brings some interesting news, at least of interest in a local point of view. The new steamboat being built at Georgetown—the International—is in a rapid state of completion. The machinery is on the ground, and ready to be put aboard as soon as the elements and season will permit. The hull of the International measures 120 feet, and the boat, when finished, will be about the size of the Jeannette Roberts. She will be ready for her first trip to Fort Gary by the first of May.

This is all pleasant news for our readers, and for the numerous emigrants to the north-western gold mining region. There is no doubt, however, of the absolute necessity of at once having a military force at Pembina, small though it be, to guard against the depredations of the marauding bands of Indians south and west of that point. Our information comes direct, that the Red Lake Chippewas, the Cree, and some of the more roving bands of Assiniboines, have learned the politics of a certain class of people elsewhere, and are preparing to insist on their "rights" at the opening of navigation.

We think there should be maintained on the Red River the coming season at least as many troops as there has been during the winter. One company is sufficient for Fort Abercrombie and Georgetown, and the other should be at Pembina. We trust also that the appropriation made more than a year ago for building a fort at or near Pembina will be put in requisition as soon as the season opens. The money cannot, of course, be diverted to any other use except by special act of Congress; and the exigencies of our northern frontier demand an immediate demonstration of this kind for the protection of the emigration and commerce of the Red River Valley.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE AND THE SUPREME COURT DECISION.

The late decision of the Wisconsin Supreme Court with reference to State taxes, has set the Legislature studying up what it should do in the premises. There have been numerous propositions for an adjournment session, for a select committee to report at the next regular session, for a select committee to report now, etc., and meanwhile the Judiciary and Finance committees have been giving their opinions. It seems to be understood that the taxes since 1860 have been promptly levied, and there need be no delay in going forward with sales of land upon which taxes have not been paid. The taxes from 1855 to 1860 being decided illegal, it remains to the Legislature to devise some comprehensive plan that shall cover the past.

Salmon Brown, a son of John Brown, whose "shot" is marching on, "collected part of a company at Pittsburg, New York, with the understanding that he was to be Lieutenant, but the company remonstrated and he has been set aside.

Forty four kegs of powder were captured from a boat at Philadelphia on Friday, by the revenue officers, who suspected from the motions of the boat that the ammunition was to be used for illegal purposes.

PROGRESS OF THE FIGHT AT ISLAND NO. 10.

GENERAL GRANT'S EXPEDITION.

MAIL-CLAD GUNBOATS BUILDING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, March 21.—2 o'clock p. m.—The steamer Pollard has just arrived from Island No. 10, with intelligence from the boats up to 8 o'clock Sunday evening. It is the same old story. Matters remain static.

On Saturday night the gunboat Mound City fired twenty shots at the middle battery without effect. An officer on the Mound City tells me that with a glass he counted five men killed at a single shot. On Sunday the mortars fired with great regularity, but the results were not satisfactory. Owing to the unfavorable condition of the weather, the expected balloon reconnaissance did not take place.

The Pollard narrowly escaped destruction. Under charge of a drunken pilot, she was fired at by the middle battery, and was the shape of shot and shell from the middle batteries, which flew around her, fortunately without effect. Edward Earl, engineer of the Pollard, while oiling the journals of the wheel, fell overboard and was drowned.

Col. Buford has arrested the Captain and Mate of the steamer Belle of Memphis for treason. They were ordered to land troops at Hickman, Kentucky, in the night, but passed by and landed them in daytime, thus giving the rebels notice of their arrival.

Steamers are examined at Paducah, on their way up the Tennessee river, and correspondents and others without passes from headquarters are turned back.

The steamer Thomas has just arrived from Crump's Landing, on the Tennessee river. A large Union force, and correspondents and others without passes from headquarters are turned back.

Eight thousand men under Gen. Wallace, on Tuesday night, visited Adamsville, eight miles from the Landing, where a large body of secessionists were to be concentrated. Arriving there, the Confederates were impressing every able bodied man into the service, and citizens were fleeing to the forest to avoid impressment. A strong Union sentiment prevails in that region, and a regiment composed of loyal Tennesseeans exclusively was offered to General Grant.

A resident of Paducah has just returned from New Orleans, which place he left last Tuesday. His loyalty being undoubted, he was permitted to take a message by the Confederates authorities, whence he escaped to the federal lines and reached his home in safety. He reports that the rebels are constructing at New Orleans thirteen large iron clad gunboats, one of which is intended for sea service, and the rest for the river. The largest is built by Murray, and is armed with 30 guns. The project is confirmed by the fact that the rebels will be able to drive the Lincoln fleet from the Mississippi. They are finished by the time the Union fleet arrives. They are probably now on their way to Island No. 10. The rebels are also constructing a railroad from New Orleans to the river, and are considered invulnerable.

Armed troops are concentrating at Corinth, Mississippi, where a stand is to be made; but married recruits are being sent to Decatur. At Memphis, my informant states that Confederate stores are being removed to a place of safety for the event of an attack by the Union forces. But little was known at Memphis of military movements at Island No. 10, outside of military circles. The superintendent of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad has been ordered to evacuate his property, and two hundred cars at the disposal of Gen. Polk for the transportation of troops to Corinth.

Beauregard was at Jackson, Tennessee, on Tuesday week. Gen. Polk's headquarters were at Lagrange.

Our boys are in the highest spirits at the prospect of an advance. The health of the army is good, and there are but 200 patients in the hospital.

The bridge at Turkey Creek, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, has been burned by Union forces.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

BRILLIANT EXPLOIT OF GEN. GARFIELD.

THE REBELS ROUTED AT POUNDING GAP.

From the New York World.

CINCINNATI, March 20.—The Cincinnati correspondent of the Commercial says a boat has just arrived from Pickett, bringing the particulars of General Garfield's expedition to Pound Gap, forty miles above Pickett. There were 5,000 rebels intended on the summit of the Cumberland mountain, and General Garfield ascended the mountain with his cavalry, and completely routed them, after a fight of less than twelve minutes. The rebels abandoned everything. General Garfield pursued the rebels six miles into Virginia, and then quartered his men over night in the captured camp, burnt their barracks, consisting of sixty big huts, with a large quantity of stores. The rebels lost seven killed and wounded. Nobody was hurt on our side.

The same paper expresses the opinion, with a show of plausibility, that there is a co-operative relation between Gen. Grant's expedition on the Tennessee river and Commodore Foote's fleet on the Mississippi, and that the operations of one have an intimate connection with the other. It may be developed, as in a day or two, that when it is time to take Island No. 10, Commodore Foote will take it. In the meantime we may direct our eyes to the Tennessee river, in the expectation of witnessing most important and decisive events in that quarter.

GEN. GRANT CO-OPERATING WITH COM. FOOTE.

St. Louis, March 24.—The News claims to have reliable information that there are 25 rebel boats—9 gunboats and 16 transports—housed in at Island No. 10, between Commodore Foote's fleet and Gen. Grant's army. The rebels are not to be moved, and must eventually fall into our hands, unless the rebels, to prevent this, should burn them.

The same paper expresses the opinion, with a show of plausibility, that there is a co-operative relation between Gen. Grant's expedition on the Tennessee river and Commodore Foote's fleet on the Mississippi, and that the operations of one have an intimate connection with the other. It may be developed, as in a day or two, that when it is time to take Island No. 10, Commodore Foote will take it. In the meantime we may direct our eyes to the Tennessee river, in the expectation of witnessing most important and decisive events in that quarter.

NEWS ITEMS.

—The reason why the wrought iron nails were not used by the Monitor in the contest with the Virginia, was not owing to "red tape," but from a well grounded fear that they would burst the guns, wrought iron expanding much more than cast iron from the effect of the guns generated by powder. It is now proposed to have steel bolts with steel iron-clad ships, or balls pointed with steel. These would be believed, pierced through the iron plates.

—Gov. Brown, of Georgia, in his proclamation forbidding all distillation of spirits in that State after the 15th of March, suggests that the copper whisky stills be worked up into casing, and adds that such a use of them would make them agents of destruction to the enemy, instead of, as now, instruments of ruin to friends.

—The Adjutant General of the regular Confederate army, Samuel Cooper, was born in New York; Brigadier General Ripley was born in Ohio; Pemberton in Pennsylvania; Whiting, Pico, Ruggles and Blanchard in Massachusetts; French in New Jersey. Massachusetts furnishes as many generals for the rebel army as either Alabama or Mississippi, more than Texas, as many as Florida, Arkansas, and Missouri, altogether, and lacking only of half as many as South Carolina. Of course these men were citizens of the South at the breaking out of the rebellion.

—A merchant in Nashville, Tennessee, has sent six thousand dollars in gold to a Broadway house in New York to pay his indebtedness—two thousand and five hundred they are to retain to pay his indebtedness to them, and the balance is to pay other creditors. Another merchant there writes that within a week's time he is prepared to pay all his indebtedness in gold.

—The Nashville correspondent of the New York World expresses the opinion that the final giving way of a few old and eminent Union men was the immediate cause of Tennessee's secession. These men are John Bell, Neale S. Brown and the Riving brothers. These four could have saved Tennessee. John Bell was entreated not to make his first speech for secession which turned against him the whole North. He was entreated and implored again by his most intimate political and personal friends not to repeat that speech in East Tennessee. He was incorrigible. He spoke. He fell. He buried himself in the ruins of his own State.

—John Dumas, 55 years of age, was murdered by his own daughter, a woman between 40 and 50 years of age, at Manassas, Cataraugus county, N. Y., on Saturday. The woman is said to be totally of a quarrelsome disposition, and addicted to the use of liquor.

ENGLISH VIEWS OF THE WAR.

NEWS BY THE AMERICA TO THE 9TH.

The London Times has an editorial showing that the present phase of the American war exhibits simply a war for the particular States, and says that the rebels will simply have succeeded in the tenth month of the war in placing themselves where everybody expected to see them at its very beginning. They will stand on a frontier of States which rejected their alliance, and will be called upon to commence the work of subjugating an enormous territory, inhabited by a hostile and exasperated population. It can hardly be presumed that they have gained a secure base for these operations; for Tennessee, though not purely secessionist, is certainly not purely Unionist, and the probability is that the North, if they do not overrun the State, will have to hold it as they do Maryland, and the extent of territory that is the position to which Northerners on the most favorable supposition will be brought. Whereas, if the reverse should befall their case the result may be most serious to them. They have undoubtedly asserted what had been so long and so unaccountably observed of the military strength.

But in such a work as the re-establishment of the Union, mere military superiority will be of very little avail. The Daily News says that the success in Tennessee is of immense importance, and means that the North is organized and on the move, it will continue to show its superiority over the South, and dispel the illusion that the Southern army is invincible. It has not the slightest doubt that the next three months will show many more capitulations.

The Army and Navy Gazette suspects the strength of the Southern army in Virginia, and says that the result may be most serious to them. They have undoubtedly asserted what had been so long and so unaccountably observed of the military strength.

CONFISCATION BILLS.

The bills and resolutions against which the House Committee on Judiciary reported adversely, are fourteen in number, providing for the confiscation, etc., of rebel property, and had referred to them from time to time. Mr. Dickinson made a report proposing to substitute for the bills and resolutions the following:

Whereas, The power of Congress under the Constitution to authorize the confiscation of the property of persons engaged in armed rebellion against the United States, or aid in the Executive to act in the premises is ample; and that the operations of one have an intimate connection with the other. It may be developed, as in a day or two, that when it is time to take Island No. 10, Commodore Foote will take it. In the meantime we may direct our eyes to the Tennessee river, in the expectation of witnessing most important and decisive events in that quarter.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

PEORIA'S CITY CONVENTION.—The delegates chosen at the Citizens' primary meeting to nominate candidates for city officers, assembled at Market Hall yesterday afternoon at two o'clock. Silas B. A. Haynes was called to the Chair, and S. R. Bond appointed Secretary.

Motion made by H. L. Moss to appoint a committee of one from each Ward on credentials was carried, and the Chair appointed H. L. Moss of the Fourth Ward, P. P. Farber of the Fifth, E. H. Burritt of the First, R. F. Housworth of the Second, and E. E. Hugheson of the Third as the committee.

The committee through their Chairman, Mr. Moss, reported the names of delegates from the several Wards as published yesterday morning, with the exception of C. M. Bailey of the Third Ward, who was substituted for Mr. Richi.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate candidates for city officers, and the following gentlemen were nominated by acclamation:

Mayor—D. W. INGERSOLL.

Treasurer—ALBERT ARMSTRONG.

City Justice—ARCHIBALD McELRATH.

Comptroller—EDWARD ZIMMERMANN.

Upon the nomination of Mr. Ingersoll, a committee of three was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Grant, Langley and Burritt, to notify him of the action of the convention.

The committee soon appeared with the candidate, who thanked the Convention for the high compliment bestowed upon him, and assured the delegates that in accepting the nomination he did not intend to be defeated, if any honorable means or exertions on his part could prevent such a result.

An Executive Committee consisting of Andrew Nessel, of the First Ward, H. L. Carver of the Second, C. M. Bailey of the Third, Dominick Trayer of the Fourth, and Charles Passavant of the Fifth, was appointed for present campaign purposes, and to serve during the ensuing year.

The Convention then adjourned.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY OF THE LADIES OF ST. PAUL.

IN RESPONSE TO THE APPEAL OF CHAPLAIN FISKE FOR HOSPITAL SUPPLIES FOR THE FOURTH REGIMENT OF MINNESOTA VOLUNTEERS, THE LADIES OF ST. PAUL MET ON FRIDAY MORNING, AT THE ROOM OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, TO ORGANIZE AND TAKE ACTION IN FURTHERANCE OF THE OBJECT OF THE PATRIOTIC appeal. The meeting, composed of about seventy ladies, was called to order by Mrs. I. W. Selby, who briefly stated the object for which they were assembled.

On motion, Mrs. W. H. Peckham was chosen President, and Mrs. W. R. Marshall, Secretary and Treasurer of the Association. Mrs. A. Ramsey and Mrs. J. H. Baker volunteered their services to inquire into the actual wants of the soldiers of the Fourth Regiment.

Mrs. W. H. Peckham, Mrs. Bass, Mrs. Robert Thompson, Mrs. Lund, Mrs. Montfort, Mrs. Berkley, Mrs. Moss, and Mrs. Anna Thompson, were appointed a committee to solicit from the citizens, contributions of money or hospital supplies.

A committee on cutting garments was appointed composed of Mrs. Griswold, Mrs. John Peckham, Mrs. Winslow, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Ludwig, Mrs. Barnes and Mrs. Rodney Parker.

It was decided to give a public entertainment at Ingersoll's Hall next Tuesday evening, to consist of short addresses from some of our public speakers, and music by the band of the Fourth Regiment, and by amateur singers and performers. To carry out this object, Mrs. Lund, Mrs. Knox and Mrs. L. Babcock, were appointed to make necessary arrangements for music, and to invite Hon. J. H. Baker, J. M. Gilman, J. W. Taylor and D. C. Cooley to deliver the meeting. Mr. Ingersoll kindly tendered the use of his hall, free for the occasion.

It was resolved that the room of the Young Men's Christian Association be kept open every week day from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., to give opportunity to the ladies of St. Paul, to meet for sewing and other purposes of the Association.

Mrs. Winslow, Treasurer of the Association for the Second and Third Regiments, paid over to the Secretary a balance of \$5.55, which had remained in her hands. The following contributions from citizens of Chaska, for the First Regiment, were appropriated for the use of the Fourth, viz: Eight handkerchiefs, fourteen towels, nine sheets, twenty-nine shirts, twenty-six pillow slips, sixteen pairs of socks, two pairs of pants, two coats, one vest, one lot of handkerchiefs.

Our citizens have promptly responded to the call for Hospital supplies, and many contributions have been received. Donations may be left at the room of the Young Men's Christian Association or at Ingersoll's store. Old linen and cotton, for list and bandages, are particularly desired.

The proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be published in the daily papers.

MRS. W. R. MARSHALL, Secretary.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

—We have received from the publishers this valuable magazine for April. It has all the varied richness for which the publication is distinguished. The contents are—Pambook: a Fairy Tale of the Malays; Caricature and Cartoons; The Building of the Ship; Calico and Chatterbox; Camp Life at the Bay; Fitz Green Halleck; Orley Farm; Shays' Rebellion; My Special Contributor; Misses and Males; Blind Man's Buff; The Countess in America; by John Stuart Mill; the Adventure of Philip, by Thackeray, etc., etc.

WASHINGTON HALL.—Free Concert at Washington Hall, Third street, this evening. Made to commence at seven o'clock.

THE FIRST AMERICAN UNION CLUB will hold its annual meeting to night, (Saturday, March 29) at Market Hall, at seven o'clock. A full attendance of the members is requested.

E. W. SHREVEY, Pres. C. B. SHAWLEY, Sec.

FIRST WARD ALDERMEN.—Our reporter from the primary meeting of the First Ward on Thursday evening failed to announce the nominee for Alderman for one year. Parker Paime was duly nominated for that position. The way the thing now stands in that ward in regard to Aldermen is, that Dr. John Steele, for three years, and Mr. Paime, for one year, have no opposition. Wm. Lee and Mr. Reed are candidates for the two years' term. It is scarcely probable that Mr. Lee will fall in defeating his opponent. He should not, at least.

FORT STELLING, March 28, 1862.

To the Editor of the St. Paul Press:

Allow me to acknowledge through your columns the following donations to the hospital at this post:

From Mrs. R. B. Nelson, by J. H. B. Beebe, Esq., a package of dressing gowns, shirts and bandages.

From Mrs. Earle S. Goodrich and others, a box of jellies, grape and current wines; also slippers, dressing gowns and underclothing.

From George W. Farrington, Esq., by Chaplain Fiske, a package of slippers and shoes.

From Fanny B. Vander, by Chaplain Fiske, cash \$5.

These gifts so promptly sent are already answering the benevolent wishes of the donors, and are gratefully received.

J. H. MURPHY, Surgeon of Fourth Regiment.

LAND WARRANTS, Half Reed and Reserve Scrip—all sizes—prices.

Apply to THOMPSON BROS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the style of Sanborn & Lund is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated St. Paul, March 27, 1862.

JOHN B. SANBORN, CHARLES C. LUND.

The business of the late firm of Sanborn & Lund will be continued and closed up by the subscribers, who will be the office of Horn & Galusha, and all persons indebted to said firm are requested to call and make immediate payment.

Dated St. Paul, March 27, 1862.

CHAS. C. LUND.

HORN, LUND & GALUSHA,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, (Successors to Horn & Galusha and Sanborn & Lund) SALT PACT, MINNESOTA.

Practices in all the Courts of the State and in the Courts of the United States, at law, in Chancery and in Admiralty.

Collects rents and promptly attended to.

TO MERCHANTS.

We have now safe and commodious rooms and will receive goods for PRIVATE SALE on commission. Those about to dispose of business will save rent, clerk hire and other expenses, by entrusting to us the sale of their goods. It is pointed to learn that the private sale for a time, and finally close out at auction.

FAIRCHILD & FRANK, Auctioneers, 233 Third st., above next the Bridge.

HORSE AND TOP HUGGY

AT AUCTION.

The Saint Paul Press.

Published by the Press Printing Company.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

TERMS:—To subscribers in advance, \$7.00 per annum; \$4.00 for three months. By mail—\$8.00 per annum; \$5.00 for three months. Single copies, 10 cents.

WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, \$2.00; three copies, \$5.00; six copies, \$10.00; twelve copies, \$20.00.

A house divided against itself cannot stand.

This country cannot exist permanently half slave and half free. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of the institution, or it will engulf the Union, and place its whole population in the power of the slaveholder.

I recommend the adoption of a joint resolution by your honorable body, which shall be substantially as follows:

Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any state which may adopt a gradual abolition of slavery, giving to such state pecuniary aid to be used by such state in its discretion, to compensate for the expenses, public and private, produced by such change of system.

I deem it important that the States and people, immediately interested, should be at once distinctly notified of such a measure as one of the most efficient means of self-protection.

In the mere financial or pecuniary view, any member of Congress, with the census tables and the Treasury reports before him, can readily see for himself how very soon the current expenditure of the war would purchase at a fair valuation all the slaves in any named State.—President's Special Message, 1862.

THE LANE EXPEDITION.

The special correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, writing from Leavenworth under date of March 28th, says:

The Lane expedition seems to have perished in the "house of his friends." Half of the men have died, and the survivors are in a state of extreme exhaustion.

Well, God is just, and it will be plain enough when the expedition returns, that the unhappy war has become a matter of history.

I do not correct the telegrams, however, which for some weeks back have deceived our friends in the East, by stories of a Hunter expedition. I have a letter in my pocket to that effect, which I send you.

No active preparations for such expedition have ever been made. The troops Gen. Lane endeavored to concentrate here have been sent to his point. Indeed, with Gen. Lane's plan, the expedition did not start. Gen. Lane left for Washington very reluctantly and dejectedly. I do not think he would have returned to the Semt. but for the urgent, almost imperative demands of his friends, who know that the Government here only would a pretext for sending another of his creatures to Washington with his certificate of appointment.

SOUTHERN INSANITY.

The Southern press and leaders are continually trying to increase the savage valor of their people by representing us as the conduct of our Union soldiers, and giving the impression that we are exhibiting all the savagery of Hottentots.

"D, what power the gibe gives us, To see ourselves in the eyes of others."

The following will illustrate:

"One of the most revolting incidents of the war is the treatment of our soldiers who were killed at Bull Run. Our countrymen have visited that battle field with Col. Gray last Tuesday morning, says that it offered the ghastliest spectacle ever seen. They found the bodies of soldiers, for hours and hours, lying in the mud, and some of them were so badly mangled that they could not be recognized."

The above is in keeping with many other acts of the chivalry, and is a fair representation of the Southern press and leaders.

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FROM BRITISH AMERICA.

From the Nor-Wester, March 5.

IMPORTANT GOLD NEWS FROM THE SASKATCHEWAN.

EVAN.

Mr. Timoleon Love, who is to leave shortly for the Saskatchewan gold diggings, has received a budget of letters from that region, all of which are of a cheering nature.

Three are particularly pointed—two from his companion, Mr. Clover, and one from the Rev. Thomas Woolsey, of Edmonton House.

When Mr. Love came into the Settlement last summer for mining materials, he left Mr. Clover on the Saskatchewan, which takes its rise at the foot of the mountains, and empties into the North Branch of the Saskatchewan, a little below Rocky Mountain House.

He discovered gold all along from his mouth, and it was more and more abundant as he approached its source. He was unable, from want of provisions, to prosecute his explorations to the source itself, but even what he did see was sufficient to guarantee good pay to him.

The water river is larger than the Assiniboine, and is therefore very important.

An interesting fact he mentions is that the Blackfoot are by no means hostile to gold digging and all its consequences.

They are well aware that as soon as mining begins, their country will be overrun by white intruders, still they encourage it. Mr. Love's companion was kindly escorted by them to and from the place he wished to visit. Once when he accidentally fell with a Blackfoot camp, far from being whipped or scalped, they received him with open arms, welcomed him to their homely board, and let him off on his journey in a manner which would reflect credit on the most refined and humane among ourselves.

Let outsiders note this fact, for the impression on the two general, that from the Blackfoot nothing is to be expected by whites, but ill treatment or death. Mr. George Flett's statement—recently made in this journal—that if you let the Indians alone, or treat them fairly they will do the same to you.

We subjoin the following extract from one of Mr. Clover's letters to Mr. Love:

"You are aware that I left the Rocky Mountain House early in April for the head of the main Saskatchewan, which was much too early to prospect to much satisfaction, but will state that prospecting I did do, and the general appearance of the country as gold bearing, is satisfaction enough in my own mind that it will pay for what is all that is necessary to say to one of your experience. I am now making preparations to take a trip to the head waters of Clearwater River, a stream that you are well aware, empties into the Saskatchewan near the Rocky Mountain House from the south."

I will leave in a few days with a band of Blackfoot Indians who are here on trade, and when I return I will be able to give you more information, if in time for the winter packet which leaves for Red River. On leaving the Clearwater River, I will endeavor to strike the Saskatchewan high up above the Rocky Mountain House, (the place agreed upon that I should return) and await your return."

In a subsequent letter Mr. Clover gives the results of his prospecting tour along the Clearwater River. We have here stated these results.

SASKATCHEWAN ITEMS.

We direct attention to the following interesting communication from the Rev. Thomas Woolsey of Edmonton:

To the Editors of the Nor-Wester.

GENTLEMEN:—I cannot say that the locality presents all the characteristics of a promised land, as set forth in Deut. VIII. built is really a good land, a land of brooks of water, of fountains and depths that spring out of valleys and hills; the soil is naturally adapted for cultivation, and I am sure, under proper management, yield a most astonishing return.

Wheat, I have no doubt, would be as good as any other kind of produce that could be raised upon it. We have a creek close to the Mission, peculiarly suited for a water-mill, which I am informed, could be constructed without much expense, and it is not impossible to find a section of country better adapted for pasture; and as for timber, it can be had at almost any extent, and suitable for almost every conceivable purpose such as settlers need. The surrounding lakes abound in the finest fish. The one nearest us furnishes the finest white fish I have yet met with, though I admit that the fish we have here is not so large as that of the lake; but it would be worth while to remove to other lakes simply because of fish being more easily obtained, inasmuch as we would have to pay for other advantages of a greater amount. We are almost immediately contiguous to the Saskatchewan river, and within a very short distance of the buffalo, when these numbers are taken near to us as we provisionally have them this season. Besides, we have wild fowl in abundance, in their season, and moose and other animals are numerous in any other part of this section.

All things considered, we have every facility for forming a very extensive settlement, and only requires some of your energetic young men to commence farming in right good earnest to show what can be done. Farm, in almost any quantity, would find a ready market, or I am greatly mistaken. The company would, I should judge, be glad to save themselves the expense and trouble of bringing it up here, and I can assure you that Mission Stations, from this place to Norway House would gladly purchase all they need, which would be much more than they at present secure. I can assure you. Besides there are a great many employees in the Hudson's Bay Company's service who desire to get more comfortable than they now obtain; and would, no doubt, consider the opportunity of purchasing hundreds of bags of grain a great boon. The Indians, too, would willingly furnish meat and provisions in exchange for flour and garden produce.

Freighting might also be carried on extensively for all the Missions and for others, along whole line, from Red River to this place; and if this were systematically worked out, flour might be taken down each spring as it returns, not to lose sight of pecuniary, dried meat, grease, &c., that would be gladly purchased at the Mission here, the Company being really unable to meet their requirements in this particular.

I am sure that the Red River settlers do not enter this open door, they will, I think, soon find others taking the country over their own heads.

Not less than four hundred bushels of wheat were obtained last summer at the Edmonton House. Wheat crops are generally good at this place. The Saskatchewan may well be designated "the garden of the Territory." Were farming to be carried on extensively in this section, the most satisfactory returns would be realized. The Company have hitherto been unable to turn their special attention to agriculture. Others should take the field and show what can be done. All would reap the benefit.

MATTERS IN NAVAJO TERRITORY.

From the San Francisco Bulletin of Feb. 11th.

THE LATE FLOODS.

CARSON CITY, Jan. 11, 1862.—Sufficient time has now elapsed since the great storm commencing on January 9th, to enable us to judge of the loss of life and the amount of damage caused thereby in this Territory; and it is gratifying to be able to say that neither has been great as was at first apprehended. The entire loss of property will probably be covered by \$500,000, and I cannot learn of more than a few deaths by drowning, other casualties growing out of the flood. On the evening of the 19th it again commenced raining, and continued for forty-eight hours; and, as it fell on a considerable quantity of snow, turning it also into water, had taken timely measures for securing such property as was exposed, no further serious damage has been done. The weather is now again cold, and the water is everywhere subsiding.

CONVICTION OF THIEVES AT VIRGINIA CITY.

A private letter written by a resident of Virginia City, N. T., on January 24th, to a friend in San Francisco, says: "The destruction by flood commencing on January 9th, has been less to the employees in the office, and they will, so long as it is profitable, publish the paper upon their own responsibility. Neither the owners, editors, or proprietors will have any further connection with its publication. We wish this point distinctly and emphatically impressed upon the minds of those who have read the *Patriot* in days gone by and regarded it as an exponent of sound principles."

REPORTED AVOIDANCE OF UNION TROOPS.

From the Nashville Patriot, 28th.

We were reported yesterday that a portion of the Federal army occupying country near Tenn. on Sunday night, and captured there a portion of Scott's Louisiana cavalry. It was also reported that Federal troops had been in the vicinity of the city of Mobile, and that they were in the process of capturing the city. This would give them important positions on the Memphis and Charleston railroads.

CURTIS HAS DRIVEN PRICE OUT OF MISSOURI AND IS DRIVING HIM OUT OF ARKANSAS.

No blame is attached to the driver. "The Louisville Journal."

BUSINESS LOCALS.

PRIVATE MILLINERY.—Mrs. M. L. STOKES respectfully announces to the ladies of St. Paul and vicinity, that she is prepared to make all kinds of SILK AND CLOTH BONNETS, and her private residence on Washington street, in the rear of the City Hall. My attention will be given entirely to Millinery, and with many years' experience, I flatter myself I cannot fail to please the most fastidious.

A handsome assortment of Feathers, Flowers, and Ribbons will be kept constantly on hand and no pains will be spared to have the latest patterns.

My regular day of opening will be on Thursday, May 1st. In the meantime I am prepared to do Spring work, Bleaching and Pressing, and all kinds of repairing done on the shortest notice. mar29/62

OUR HOUSE, THIRD STREET, OFFICE ANTHONY H. H. F. & V. VITTI, Proprietors. This old established house is in the best location, and is prepared to receive guests at all hours of the day or night. The bar is supplied with the very best liquors. The table is always supplied with Oysters at 25 and 30 cents per dozen. Hot Coffee, Sausages, &c. Give me a call. feb26/62

DIFFERENT AND CLOUT.—For these formidable and dangerous diseases, Trask's Magnetic Ointment is an unfailing remedy. It is used in season. Apply freely to the affected part, and cover with a hot flannel. This ointment has been used by the public over twenty years, and its constantly increasing demand is evidence of its efficacy. It is used in season. Apply freely to the affected part, and cover with a hot flannel. This ointment has been used by the public over twenty years, and its constantly increasing demand is evidence of its efficacy.

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A

The Saint Paul Press.

ST. PAUL DAILY AND WEEKLY PRESS.

THE LATEST AND MOST COMPLETE
ST. PAUL DAILY AND WEEKLY PRESS.
PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY, AND WEEKLY.
TERMS: For one year, in advance, \$5.00.
For six months, in advance, \$3.00.
For three months, in advance, \$1.50.
For one month, in advance, \$0.50.
For one copy, \$0.10.
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Advertisements published in the Press
will be charged at the following rates:
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BURBANK'S STAGES.

1861 WINTER 1862

ARRANGEMENT!

Minnesota Stage Company,

CARRYING THE

NORTHWESTERN EXPRESS

AND THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

J. C. BURBANK & CO. JOHN L. MEIRIAM.

The roads are well covered with First-Class Horse

Conductors, with careful and experienced Drivers,

all under the control of competent Agents.

SCHEDULE

OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL

For Hastings, Red Wing, Le Sueur, Waterville, Win-

chester, La Crosse, (connecting with the La Crosse and

Milwaukee Railroad) daily, at 6 o'clock A. M.

For St. Anthony and Minneapolis—twice daily, at 8

o'clock A. M., and 4 P. M.

For Mendota, Appleton, Monticello, and St. Cloud—

Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 o'clock A. M.

For Rapid Rapids, Belle Plaine, Fort Ripley and

Oneida—Monday and Friday, at 6 o'clock A. M.

For St. Cloud, Le Sueur, Waterville, and Win-

chester—Tuesday, at 6 o'clock A. M.

For Superior—Every Monday, at 4 o'clock A. M.

For St. Anthony and Minneapolis—Every Monday—Every

Monday and Thursday, at 6 o'clock A. M.

For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria, Pomme

de Terre, Breckinridge, and Fort Abernethy—

Monday and Friday, at 6 o'clock A. M.

For Georgetown, Paulsen, Fort Gary, and the Red

River Settlement—Every Friday at 6 o'clock A. M.

For further particulars apply to the Agents at

St. Paul, or to the "American," or at the office of

the North Western Express Company, St. Paul, Nov. 24, 1861.

Goods at La Crosse.

Merchandise and other desirable goods, brought up

from La Crosse on special contract.

On application to—

Special and LOW rates will also be given from New

York and London, by Express or by Merchants' B.

Notice to Passengers.

STAGES FOR ST. ANTHONY AND MIN-

NEAPOLIS.

Leave St. Paul. Leave St. Anthony, A. M.

6 o'clock, A. M. 7:30 o'clock, A. M.

For St. Paul. For St. Anthony, P. M.

7:30 o'clock, P. M. 8:30 o'clock, P. M.

FARE—Fifty cents each way.

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FARE—Fifty cents each way.

DRY GOODS.

INGERSOLL'S BLOCK.

THE GREAT SALE OF

DRY GOODS

IS CONTINUED AT THE

New Store

OF

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.

IN INGERSOLL'S BLOCK,

AND AT PRICES IN MANY INSTANCES

LESS THAN THE ACTUAL COST OF IMPORTA-

TION AND MANUFACTURE.

Much of the immense stock now offered for sale has

been selected from the

LARGE AUCTION SALES

OF

DRY GOODS,

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, AT

PANIC PRICES.

THEIR LARGE STOCK OF

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

Of every variety of quality, will be sold at prices to

SUIT THE TIMES.

Mottled Merino Cloths, from 10 to 25c per yard.

Plain Foul De Chevre

Embroidered Foul De Chevre.

Every variety of Challies,

Embroidered and Grey Giralettes.

Black, Green and Pink Barre Lexafina

English, French and American Mousine de

Laines; Printed Laines in great

variety.

A splendid stock of Linings;

BLACK AND RICH FANCY

SILKS

Men and Boys' Summer Wear;

Brocade; black and fancy Casimeres

Satinets, and Summer Cloths.

ALSO

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND

EMBROIDERIES;

PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS, &c.

ALSO

A large stock of

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN GOODS

By the piece or package, for the

COUNTRY TRADE.

Country Merchants

Can purchase their Goods of us, and

SAVE TIME AND MONEY.

We also invite the attention of the Ladies to our new

STYLES OF CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK

Will be sold for

CASH,

AT PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION.

The Public are invited to visit our New Store,

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.,

410-412th

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

We have just received per Express a

SPLENDID LOT OF THE

NEW STYLE ZEPHYR HOOD

SONTAGS, &c.

Also, the Prettiest Delaines of the Season.

Hogan & Camp.

decided

New Fall and Winter Goods.

FOR DRY GOODS AND

YANKEE NOTIONS

"The Cheap Cash Store,"

NEXT DOOR TO THE N. W. EXPRESS OFFICE,

THIRD STREET, ST. PAUL, MINN.

We mean to keep up our reputation for selling

DRY GOODS CHEAP.

Call and see for yourselves. Remember our

"SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES."

H. KNOX TAYLOR.

FOR SHOES, BELT, &c.

Prints, Shirts, Blouses and Brown Melons,

Trunks, Trunks, Trunks, Trunks, Trunks,

Trunks, Trunks, Trunks, Trunks, Trunks,

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Trunks, Trunks, Trunks, Trunks, Trunks,

HOTELS, SALOONS, &c.

LAHR'S HOUSE.

First Door East of the Post Office.

JOHN B. LAHR, Proprietor.

MR. LAHR, formerly of the "Our House," re-

spectfully announces to his old friends and all other

The Old Established

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ROCKERY HOUSE

OF

22, MARK LANE,

BEING OPENED TO HIS CUSTOMERS IN
40 NEW ST., IN PAKISTAN TERRITORY,
AND BEYOND THE BRITISH LINE.

It being one of the oldest business houses in
India, (the present being the twenty-fourth
ANNIVERSARY OF HIS BUSINESS), he is confident that he
can supply his customers in the most satisfactory
manner, and at the best prices, and he is not un-
willing to supply his customers in the most
satisfactory manner, and at the best prices, and he is not un-

...since the case, and in the hardest times, ... place it on a par with ... in the largest class of the ... by the ... bound to reliable ... his business, ... adopted city. ... St. Paul, and ... the old residents who remember "the day ... not to forget that he still has a

everything in his line, including also,
Carbon Oil and Lamps
OF EVERY KIND.
HIMNEYS & WICKS.
CANS, &c., &c., &c..
A Fine Stock of
FREDERICK

AND COMMON TABLE CUTLERY
A Large Stock of
EYEGlasses & LOOKING-GLASSES.
An Immense Stock of
GLASSWARE.
Jan., January, 1862. andibly,
WALTER W. WEBB,


WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Foreign Wines & Liquors,
OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKY,
AND MONTREAL MALT WHISKY.

And that the impression prevails that pure
Wines and Brandy cannot be obtained in
Canada. I wish to reassure the citizens and oth-
ers that they can safely rely upon getting pure,
cultivated Wines, Brandy and Gin from me,
and to any imported!

W. W. WEBB,
London Porter, Scotch Ale, Scotch Whisky.

**STEEL WORKS
MANUFACTURING COMPANY**



**DO YOU WANT
STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS?**

PATENT STEAM EVAPORATORS,
 PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,
 PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS
 PATENT STAMP MILLS
 FOR
 PEAK OR LAKE SUPERIOR
 For Circulars, with cuts and descriptions,
 &c. Also,
 Mills, Flouring Mills
 AND MACHINERY OF ALL DESCRIPTION.

Two numerous to mention.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
 Dr. W. GATES, President.
 Agents wanted everywhere. W. H. KNAUFT
F. KNAUFT,
 DEALER IN
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS
 Corner of Seventh and Olive streets.

better in rolls or jars.
 Syrups, Teas and all other articles, come
 full stock of goods of superior quality.
 also
NEW PLATFORM SCALES,
 the best make, always correct and ready
 Those who have Hay, Grain or Live Stock
 can save money by getting it weighed

M. LANPHER,
 SEER OF POOR, RAMSEY CO.

County house building. Office hours
12 A. M. mar12cw

F. BLODGET,
CLERK OF JUVENILE COURT,
has for non-residents, and furnish infor-
mation in relation to lands in Anoka county.
information in relation to delinquent taxes
free of charge. mar1233w*

CLERK OF MINNESOTA COUNTY
JUVENILE COURT.

STRICT COURT, SECOND DISTRICT.

First
Heimbach. }

of Minnesota to Gottfried Heimbach do
re named:

whereby summoned and required to answer
that of the plaintiff which is as follows in the
Clerk's Court, at St. Paul, in said
annexed, and to serve a copy of your an-
complaint within twenty days after the
of upon you, exclusive of the day of such
to the subscribers at their office in St.
you fail to answer said complaint within
for said the plaintiff will take judgment
for the sum of one hundred and fifty dol-
interest and costs.

October 1st, 1858, at the rate of two and
one half per month, on said one hundred
and fifty at the rate of seven per cent. per
month from the 1st day of January, 1857,
to the 1st, 1858, and on said 450, from said
1st, 1858, at the rate of seven per cent. per
month, and the disbursements of said
J. & C. D. GIBBILLAN, MGRS. ATTY's.
in, 1862. mar2220w

R. D., Dundas, Miss.

FOR SALE.

NEW BUGGY,
NEW HORSE WAGON
AND TWO HORSES.
NICOLS & DEAN.

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME 11.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, SUNDAY, MARCH 30, 1862.

NUMBER 75.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE.
ST. PAUL, SUNDAY, MARCH 30.

This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

CITIZENS' TICKET.

For Mayor,
D. W. INGERSOLL,
For City Treasurer,
ALBERT ARMSTRONG,
For City Justice,
ARCHIBALD McELRATH,
For City Comptroller,
EDWARD ZIMMERMANN.

School Inspectors.

First Ward—JOHN STEELE, three years;
Second Ward—W. L. AMES, two years;
Third Ward—J. L. DAVENPORT, one year;
Fourth Ward—J. L. DAVENPORT, one year;
Fifth Ward—J. L. DAVENPORT, one year;
Sixth Ward—J. L. DAVENPORT, one year;
Seventh Ward—J. L. DAVENPORT, one year;
Eighth Ward—J. L. DAVENPORT, one year;
Ninth Ward—J. L. DAVENPORT, one year;
Tenth Ward—J. L. DAVENPORT, one year.

Constables.

First Ward—J. F. LOWE,
Second Ward—W. M. STUBBS,
Third Ward—J. L. DAVENPORT,
Fourth Ward—J. L. DAVENPORT,
Fifth Ward—J. L. DAVENPORT,
Sixth Ward—J. L. DAVENPORT,
Seventh Ward—J. L. DAVENPORT,
Eighth Ward—J. L. DAVENPORT,
Ninth Ward—J. L. DAVENPORT,
Tenth Ward—J. L. DAVENPORT.

THE NEWS.

"Grows small by degrees and"—prototypically less.
Let eager and expectant readers be consoled by the fact, that a calm often precedes a storm. We are undoubtedly upon the eve of great actions.

THANKS FOR PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Our acknowledgments are due to our Members and Senators for valuable public documents. Particularly to Senators Wilkinson and Rice.

THE CINCINNATI OUTRAGE UPON WENDELL PHILLIPS.

The Queen city should blush for reputation in promoting the outrage committed on the distinguished New England orator last Monday evening. The telegraph reporter certainly did Mr. Phillips great injustice in the statement that he declared himself a disunionist. The Cincinnati papers make no mention of such an expression from Mr. Phillips. In his recent speech at Washington he declared himself for the Union, and gave no one of offence. The outrage was evidently premeditated and connived at by the authorities. In rebuking Cincinnati, we cannot but feel that if the talented Phillips should visit St. Paul and attempt to speak our city under the present policy, would not be free from danger of a like disgrace.

HOW DR. RUSSELL GOT THE WASHINGTON TELEGRAPH CENSOR—STOCK GAMBLING.

The following is taken from the judiciary committee's report, on the censorship of the press at Washington:
The censor testified that on Friday, December 27, at 2 o'clock p. m., he received positive orders to suppress all dispatches concerning the matter, but at forty-five minutes after two he allowed it to pass to the press.

W. H. RUSSELL.

The committee say that any man of ordinary discernment might have detected in that dispatch the contradictory information, and that Mr. Russell has not, by his letter to the London Times, entitled himself to privileges which were denied to our own citizens. Stock speculations were active and remunerative, and the committee think Mr. Russell's friend made a good thing out of the good news. H. G. Felt, a banker of this city, was examined by the committee, in reference to his operations in stocks upon the Trent affair. Mr. Felt had read in the Herald that Mason and Seward were to be given up, and he put to work Mr. Robert J. Corwin to ascertain whether the communication had been made to Lord Lyons. He ascertained, in the Department of the Interior, that Mr. Corwin's share of the profits was \$13,000.

REPORTERS FOR THE PRESS.

The reporters for the press were not allowed to send a word over the wire about the settlement of the Trent affair. Mr. Felt, a banker, used Mr. Corwin to pump the Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Smith was pumped, and Mr. Corwin pocketed, as his share, \$13,000. Then, Dr. Russell advised his friend Samuel Wood, of New York. How much Mr. Wood made, and what fell to the share of the special correspondent of the London Times, is not stated.

General Orrville Clark died at Des Moines, Iowa.

He was for many years a member of the New York Senate, and a leader in the politics of the Democratic party in that State.

LECTURE FROM LIEUT. GOV. DONNELLY.

We take pleasure in announcing that Gov. Donnelly will lecture at the Winslow House before the Ladies' Relief Society, on Friday evening next, April 4th.—State News.

SHALL WE HAVE A GOOD CITY GOVERNMENT?

If ever there was a time when our city needed the strong hands and willing hearts of true and trusty men to wield her municipal affairs, it is at this moment. It is a time when patriots—not mere politicians—should have held the helm, and look well to the direction to which the ship should lie.

Col. John S. Prince has been Mayor of St. Paul for two years. In the main, he has made a good officer. That is, whenever any general question affecting the material interests of the city has come before him, he has on most occasions been true to those interests. In regard, however, to individual details of his proper duties he has been partial, partisan, and far from perfection. We will attempt to illustrate:

Col. Prince came into office two years ago and found a tolerable police, which had been installed by Col. Robertson—his predecessor. It was not long before some of the most efficient of these were set aside to give place to the new Mayor's particular pets, who had assisted about bar rooms and other political resorts to elevate him to his position—a position which he is now attempting to secure for a third term.

A year passed, and Col. Prince was a candidate for re-election. Some of his best political and personal friends, and some of the best men of the city, were unwilling to support him for a second term, unless he would promise a reform in his police department. He made the promise, but only partially fulfilled it. He put a competent man and respectable citizen on as chief, but kept among the subordinates the old rotten virus of the preceding year. When re-nominated with his new chief, and by other friends and interested citizens in regard to this course, he was deaf to all expostulations.

Finally, when the inefficient, worthless, loquacious portion of the police force made the headquarters at the City Hall too obnoxious and hateful for any gentleman to have any connection with, the only efficient Chief that has ever been in the city's employ by appointment of Col. Prince, resigned. His successor is the present incumbent. We need only point to him, and to the actions of the favorites under him, to convict the Mayor of a gross neglect of duty in the premises.

The circumstances of the robbery of a young man belonging to Russell's Sharpshooters, only a few days since, is certainly fresh in the memory of our readers. The facts, as narrated in the local columns of both the daily papers of our city, went to show that there was the strongest circumstantial evidence that a portion of the police shored the ill-gotten gains of the thief, and for this reason the thief was not arrested, and of course the money was not found, and never will be.

The Mayor is not so obtuse as not to have seen this point clearly. But what action has he taken? None whatever. He simply says it will not do to remove them before the election, because people might say he did it for selfish political ends! That is, our Mayor is afraid to do what his conscience tells him is right, for fear he will individually suffer by doing right! Better have our property laid waste; better have our corrupt and notoriously bad men left to guard our homes and families of nights, than risk the political consequences to Col. John S. Prince, in having them removed from office!

This, fellow citizens, is Mayor Prince's position. It is true he promises to remove these objectionable men after the election. He made the same promise last year. You trust him again? Better trust Ingraham, who we all know will make a clean sweep of them.

RAILROAD TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

We would direct attention to the communication of Richard Chute, Esq., urging action in behalf of government aid for a railroad to Lake Superior as a military necessity. We trust our delegation in Congress will make the effort to secure such aid, if there is any show for success.

We notice that our neighbors of Wisconsin are moving in behalf of military defenses on Lake Superior, and public facilities between St. Croix and Lake Superior.

A meeting was held at Hudson on the 24th. The object of the meeting was stated by M. L. Noyes to be, to consider whether it would not be well for the people of North Western Wisconsin to memorialize our Legislature, and through them the Congress of the United States, for the establishment of a rail road from Hudson, via Okeech, and St. Croix Falls to Ashland, and Bayfield, La Pointe County, also for the erection of military forts and the establishment of a naval station on the shore of Lake Superior, either at Bayfield or Superior City, or both; also to build a military road from the St. Croix river, or lake, to Bayfield, or Superior City on Lake Superior. Action was taken by the meeting in furtherance of its objects.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, DISTRICT COURT, SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

In Re: the estate of Elizabeth C. Russell, late of St. Paul, deceased.
Elizabeth C. Russell, late of St. Paul, deceased, by her executor, Andrew Leveque and Wm. H. Morton, Executors for Relief,
vs.
The State of Minnesota, by the above named defendants.

And each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and a copy of which is filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the undersigned, at 14 office in St. Paul, Ramsey county and State of Minnesota, within twenty days after the service hereof; and if you fail to answer the same, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated February 7, 1862.
march 29

NEWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

A RAILROAD TO LAKE SUPERIOR—MILITARY NECESSITY.

To the Editor of the St. Paul Press.

Every Minnesotaan feels that a Railroad connection between the Mississippi and Lake Superior is absolutely essential to our prosperity, and that its early construction would ensure the building of our present land grant railroads.

It appears that the late decision of the United States Supreme Court is adverse to the old Northwest Company, and that the grant of 1854 is now a nullity. As long as this was an open question, many things were hoped for; and until a decision was made it was not long before some of the most efficient of these were set aside to give place to the new Mayor's particular pets, who had assisted about bar rooms and other political resorts to elevate him to his position—a position which he is now attempting to secure for a third term.

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EXAMINATIONS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The examinations of the Public Schools of Minneapolis took place last week. They were attended by full audiences and sustained high reputation which they have already earned. It is impossible to estimate the influence which the schools under the supervision of Mr. Russell have exerted upon the intelligence of Minneapolis society. The elements upon which he commenced work were exceedingly crude, but by persistent and faithful labor, he has brought the schools to a point where they are turning out every year a class of young men and misses with an education much above the ordinary average. The effect is marvellous and decided upon the community.

MINNESOTA PRODUCTIONS.—We saw this week a specimen of beautiful white paper, from the manufactory of Messrs. I. I. Lewis and Charles Kingsley, at Watertown. The next transportation letter in the course, will be delivered by Rev. H. Strong, in the Presbyterian Church, Minneapolis, on Wednesday evening next.

TOWN ELECTIONS.—The Township elections for Minneapolis and St. Anthony, take place on Tuesday April 1st. In St. Anthony, the officers to be elected are three Town Supervisors, one Town Clerk, two Justices of the Peace and two Constables. No tickets have been nominated, and it is not proposed to make any party issues. A caucus should be held in each township to present a ticket for general support.

CITY ELECTIONS.—At the election on Tuesday next, the following officers are to be elected: Mayor, Treasurer, Assessor, Marshal, Attorney, two Justices, two Constables and five Aldermen.

The places for holding the elections in the different wards are as follows:
1st Ward—At Orin's building on Broadway street.
2nd Ward—At store lately occupied by H. O. Hamlin.
3rd Ward—At Central Hall building.
4th Ward—At Spooner's building on Main street.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—Rev. Mr. Fiske will preach at Plymouth Church this morning at half past ten o'clock.

FREE CONCERT.—There will be a free concert at Union Hall to-morrow evening. Music by Wagner's Band.

GET REGISTERED.—Voters should recollect that they can't vote on Tuesday unless their names are registered upon the poll list of the Ward in which they vote.

MOVING.—The ice in the Mississippi made a move yesterday. The movement did not take place immediately in front of St. Paul, but around the bend about a mile below the city. We understand the Minnesota is clear at Mound, and the ferry boat running.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—These are very essential articles of wearing apparel during these times of mud, and one of the best places for either ladies or gentlemen, boys or girls, to purchase, is at Huchings, No. 2, Phoenix Block, Bridge Square. We would especially invite those who wish custom work to call upon Mr. Huchings. We speak from experience in this particular.

SOLDIERS' AND ENTERTAINMENT.—The public entertainment to be given by the Ladies of St. Paul, in aid of the hospital fund of the Fourth Regiment, will be at Ingersoll's Hall next Thursday evening, and on Tuesday, as heretofore announced. John M. Gilman, James W. Taylor and other speakers will deliver addresses, and there will be music, instrumental and vocal. Tickets 25 cents; to be had at the Book Stores.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire yesterday morning, between twelve and one o'clock, was occasioned by the burning of an unoccupied brick building on Fifth Street, opposite the jail. As the house had not been occupied for many months, it must undoubtedly have been set on fire. The building was entirely destroyed, but by the exertions of the firemen, who were promptly on hand, no damage was done to adjoining buildings. The property burned was perhaps worth \$800 and we understand was insured. It belonged to James Flanagan.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—Dr. Murphy and Cross acknowledge the receipt of the following hospital stores:

From the Ladies' Aid Society, per Mrs. Selby and Baker—3 dozen pair socks, 10 pair shirts, 2 dressing gowns, 2 packages bandages, 2 pair drawers, 2 bottles Mergol's Compound, 2 pair of gloves, 2 pair of shoes, 2 cans oysters.

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BURBANK'S STAGES.

1861 WINTER 1862

ARRANGEMENT!

Minnesota Stage Company,

GARRING THE

NORTHWESTERN EXPRESS

AND THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

J. C. BURBANK & CO. JOHN L. MERRIAM.

The roads are well stocked with First Class Horse

Coaches, with extra and experienced Drivers,

all under the control of competent Agents.

SCHEDULE

OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL

For Hastings, Red Wing, Le Sueur, Wabasha, Winona,

La Crosse, (connecting with the La Crosse and

Milwaukee Railroad) daily, at 6 o'clock A. M.

For St. Anthony and Minneapolis—twice daily, at 8

o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M.

For St. Anthony and Minneapolis, at 4 o'clock A. M.

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DRY GOODS.

INGERSOLL'S BLOCK.

THE GREATEST SALE OF

DRY GOODS

IS CONTINUED AT THE

New Store

OF

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.,

IN INGERSOLL'S BLOCK.

And at prices in many instances

LESS THAN THE ACTUAL COST OF IMPORTA-

TION AND MANUFACTURE.

Much of the immense stock now offered for sale has

been selected from the

LARGE AUCTION SALES

OF

DRY GOODS,

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, AT

PANIC PRICES.

THEIR LARGE STOCK OF

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

Of every variety of quality, will be sold at prices to

SUIT THE TIMES.

Noted Modest Cloth, from 10 to 25 per yard;

Plain Foul De Chevre

Embroidered Foul De Chevre

Every variety of Challies,

Embroidered and Grey Graines,

Blue, Green and Pink Barrege Lexonia,

English, French and American Mousline de

Laines; Printed Lanes in great

variety.

A splendid stock of Gingham;

ALSO

BLACK AND RICH FANCY

SILKS

Men and Boys' Summer Wear;

Broadcloths; black and fancy Casuacres

Satinets, and Summer Cloths.

ALSO

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

HOSIERY, GLOVES [AND

EMBROIDERIES;

FANCY SILKS, SUN UMBRELLAS, &c.

ALSO

A large stock of

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN GOODS

By the piece or package, for the

COUNTRY TRADE.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Can purchase their goods at low

SALE AND MONEY.

We also invite the attention of the Ladies to our new

STYLES OF COATS AND MANTILLAS.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK

Will be sold for

CASH,

AT PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION.

Our Public are invited to visit our New Store.

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.,

at 111 1/2 St. Paul, Minnesota.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

We have just received per Express a

SPLENDID LOT OF THE

NEW STYLE ZEPHYR HOOD

SONTAGS, &c.

Also, the Prettiest Delaines of the Season.

deed-deed Hogan & Camp.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

FOR DRY GOODS AND

YANKEE NOTIONS

go to

"The Cheap Cash Store,"

NEXT DOOR TO THE N. W. EXPRESS OFFICE,

THIRD STREET, ST. PAUL, MINN.

We mean to keep up our reputation for selling

DRY GOODS CHEAP.

Call and see for yourselves. Remember our

"SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES."

H. KNOX TAYLOR.

FOR SHAWLS, DELAINES,

Prints, Shawls, Delaines, and Brown Mellins,

Tullies, Flannels, Gloves, Hosiery, Woolen Yarns,

Satinets, Casuacres, Cloths, Blankets, Baskets, &c.

Go to the One Price Cheap Cash Store, at 111 1/2

Third Street, St. Paul, Minn.

H. KNOX TAYLOR.

HOTELS, SALOONS, & C.

LAHR'S HOUSE.

First Door East of the Post Office.

JOHN B. LAHR, Proprietor.

MR. LAHR, formerly of the "Our House," re-

spectfully announces to his old friends and all other

men—no boys in—that he is now fairly under way;

and promises that he will furnish as good an EYE

OPENER as "any other man" in this city.

A variety of cooking matter can always be found

on Mr. Lahr's tables, also stationary, &c. &c.

MINNESOTA HOUSE,

N. FUGESER, Proprietor,

Corner 5th & Wabasha streets, St. Paul, Minn.

This house is the most centrally located in the city,

and is well conducted by the late and respected, who

from long experience, feels competent to give entire

satisfaction to all who may favor the UNION

HOTEL.

with their patronage.

Comfortable and commodious stables are attached

to the hotel, and the time of day is kept by the

Board for the week or month at prices corresponding

with the times.

N. FUGESER.

UNION HALL,

BY GEORGE BENZ.

Who has removed his well known establishment

from the basement to the first floor. His Hall is fitted

up in a first class style and the bar is stocked with

the finest imported Liquors and Wines. His XXX

Stock Ale and Pittsburgh Ale and Porter. His No. 1

Oysters are served up in a good style for the low price

of only 25 cents per dozen. Between the UNION

HALL, below Davenport's Book Store, Third street,

& 1/2 State Street.

PITTSBURGH

Ale and Porter Depot,

JACKSON ST. BETWEEN 5th & 6th.

M. DORNIDEN.

Has just received a splendid stock of the above,

Ale and Porter, which he will warrant superior to any

in the city, and will sell cheap for cash, by the barrel,

half barrel, or by the glass.

Also a stock of Liquors and Cigars at wholesale

and retail.

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME 11.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, APRIL 7 1862.

NUMBER 77.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

ST. PAUL, TUESDAY, APRIL 7.

This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

CITIZENS' TICKET.

For Mayor,

D. W. INGERSOLL.

For City Treasurer,

ALBERT ARMSTRONG.

For City Justice,

ARCHIBALD McLEATH.

For City Comptroller,

EDWARD ZIMMERMANN.

Justices.

First Ward—JOHN STEELE, three years.

Second Ward—W. L. AMES, two years.

Third Ward—JAMES DAYTON, one year.

Fourth Ward—D. H. VALENTINE, one year.

Fifth Ward—JOHN HENRY HOLLINGS, one year.

School Inspectors.

First Ward—ANDREW NESSEL, one year.

Second Ward—W. L. AMES, one year.

Third Ward—JAMES DAYTON, one year.

Fourth Ward—JOHN NICOLS, three years.

Fifth Ward—JOHN HENRY HOLLINGS, one year.

Ward Justices.

First Ward—J. F. LOVE, one year.

Second Ward—W. L. AMES, one year.

Third Ward—J. F. LOVE, one year.

Fourth Ward—W. L. AMES, one year.

Fifth Ward—J. F. LOVE, one year.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING
is dry as dust. The only refreshing item is the news from Europe of the effect of President Lincoln's emancipation message. It is welcomed there by the friends of freedom on this side. Of course the London Times will pervert its meaning to suit its own jealous, envious temper; but the Times is not to be considered as the standard of truth. *New York Herald.*

OUR MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

The Mayor of St. Paul has power, under the city charter, to appoint and remove police officers at pleasure. He is the responsible head of the Police Department, and the people should hold him responsible for the due and orderly exercise of this power. The Common Council cannot interfere with him in this prerogative. If the police are inefficient it is the Mayor's fault, and the fault of no one else.

This is the positive power of our Mayor under the city charter.

He has a negative power to veto all ordinances, resolutions, etc., passed by the Common Council; but all such are subject to be passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote.

The above are the powers vested in the Mayor of St. Paul. We do not regard the office of much importance except in regard to the creation and maintenance of a proper Police Department.

Hence we think Mr. Ingersoll should be elected. No one denies that reform is needed in this quarter. While his opponent has been generally faithful to the city's interests in other particulars, all must admit that he continues to keep a police force in office that is not only a disgrace to the city, but so inefficient that no property is guarded from the common depredations of petty larceny thieves and burglars. Why not to-day reform this state of things entirely?

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN RIVER CAPTAIN.

A Cairo correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial under date of the 24th writes:

Captain Robert A. Reilly, a well known steamboat pilot, and captain, who has been navigating the Upper Mississippi, Missouri, and Lower Mississippi from St. Louis to New Orleans, during the past twenty-five years, died very suddenly at the St. Charles Hotel, in Cairo, last Saturday night. Previous to 1840, he was clerk with Captain Eaton, on the old Louisville. The Michigan, constructed at Pittsburgh, was the last boat he built, and the old Aleck Scott, the last he commanded. Capt. Bob was a warm hearted, whole-souled man. Liberal to a fault, he was the very soul of honor.

THE FORCES AND LOSSES AT FORT CRAIG.

Col. Canby had in the engagement about fifteen hundred men, consisting of regulars and volunteers. The force of the enemy, under Col. Steele, was from fifteen hundred to two thousand. Our loss was, according to the best information, fifty or sixty killed, and about one hundred wounded. The loss of the enemy is variously estimated at from one hundred to five hundred killed and wounded. The latter is, of course, based entirely upon surmises, and the correct number will never be known to us. We have heard nothing in regard to prisoners taken, except that Capt. Ross, of the regulars, was taken by the Texans. His horse swamped, while crossing the river, and he thus fell into their hands.

TENNESSEE COME-OUTERS.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, "Occasional," states that old Ballie Peyton, whose son was killed at the same time Zollicoffer was, has announced his adhesion to the General Government, and that A. O. P. Nicholson, who has been quiet during all the troubles, will probably follow the example.

A CRITIC CRITICISED.

To the Editor of the St. Paul Press.

The Pioneer of Sunday parades, under several imposing sensation headings, a communication from "W." to the Fairbank Republican, purporting to be a critique on the "type" of the paper of the Commissioner of State.

Zollicoffer falls into several important mistakes in turning the very heavy artillery on this little pamphlet. These mistakes are in supposing—

First—That it was intended, except as an indirect effect of its influence in other quarters, for "the steaming passengers of an emigrant ship";

Second—That the first object of an official report is to furnish a model of choice and elegant composition; and

Third—Indifferent and defective as the style of the book in question certainly is, that he, "W." is in the least qualified to form a correct judgment of its merits.

Mr. Wheelock, I believe, has been fortunate enough to have given some of his friends strong personal reasons for exposing his numerous faults, and if "W." is not so successful in pointing them out as he might have been, it is because there is one very essential qualification even of that literary house, the verbal critic, which he does not possess—to wit, some slight acquaintance with the English language.

To show this I reproduce the several specimens of his critical acumen in their order. The first example is amusing:

Opening at random on page 39 we find that lucid paragraph: "To the contact of his cold northeastern sunnits with his warm and humid southern exposure." "We owe the influence of his summer rains." This is a monument of the absurdity of bringing in contact a northeastern sunnits with a southern exposure, saying nothing about the improper use of the word *sunnits*, which means "an abundance of worldly goods."

It would be difficult to surpass the stupidity of this comment. That the summit of a slope should be in contact with the slope itself—that the northern and southern districts of the same space should be in contact—is not so very absurd. "Think of the absurdity," of thinking it absurd. It is objection to the word "sunnits" shows the want of the most remote conception of its meaning. The word is of Latin origin and means primarily, "flowing to." In its general figurative sense, it signifies "abundance"—"abundance of worldly goods," to which W. ignorantly restricts its meaning—is but one and a very remote and specific form of this figurative application.

And again, speaking of temperature, he says, "There are occasional upward oscillations of temperature." To oscillate, Webster says, is to vibrate backwards and forwards. Hence this Wheelockian feat of oscillating "upwards" must be something peculiar to Minn.—

Now, "to oscillate," Webster also says, means "to swing"—and ex "tyboly knows what is meant when it is said that one swings backward, or upward, or to the right. The word *oscillate* or *swing*, then, applies not only to the entire backward and forward motion—but in its common acceptation, to either of these alternate parts of the complete vibration.

But the choicest morsel follows:

Again, speaking of the necessity of a hot summer, Mr. Wheelock says on page 48, "There should be a sufficiency of summer heat to throw the utmost possible degree of vitality into the period of fructification to insure the rapid absorption of the juices of the plant in the seed or fruit." This, if it means anything, which we very much doubt, means that the period of fructification should be filled with vitality by the heat of summer; in other words that the summer heat should fill with vitality the period of summer. This is fine writing truly.

That "W." is perfectly successful in making nonsense of it must be admitted.

The "period of fructification" as used in the sentence quoted, means simply a phase of the growth of plants, or in other words its ripening stage, which in its relation to the arbitrary calendar divisions of time, may for that matter be in the autumn, as in the case of corn and other plants it is, though for the large number of useful plants it happens to coincide with the latter part of summer. Summer is the season of the year within which the ripening period of these crops occurs, and summer heat is the agency which is to produce the desired effect upon plants at this stage of their growth. Too obtuse to see the radical difference between a calendar period of the year—and a phase of vegetation W. mistakes a mere coincidence of time, for identity of stage. It will illustrate his mental confusion if we suppose for example that a farmer has expressed a wish for warm spring in order to bring on an early seed time—or a steamboatman for abundant spring rains to produce a good stage of water at the opening of navigation. Because the seed time and the opening of navigation occur in spring, W. would translate their language as implying that the spring heat or rain should bring about the calendar period of spring.

I concluded then that "W." had better surrender the task of criticism to some one not entirely ignorant of the ordinary uses of the English language, and who can upon a pinch distinguish the traditional difference between twaddle and twaddle.

TWEEDLEDUE.

PALMER'S VINEGAR.—This article has now entered into such general use that we need scarcely call attention to the new advertisement of Messrs. Lewis & Co., the manufacturers of the article in St. Paul. No family that has ever used it will now do without Palmer's vinegar.

Dulcique, March 26.—The ferry boat that first trip this afternoon. The ice there is very thin, but there is a wide channel open.

CITY ELECTION.

To the Editor of the Press:

The people, irrespective of party, met in primary meeting last Thursday evening, and nominated their ward tickets and elected delegates to the city convention, which nominated candidates without regard to party, but with special regard to the character and fitness of the candidates for the positions designated for them. And thus has been secured in the present charter election a citizens' ticket worthy of our support and suffrage—a ticket untrammelled by and uncommitted to favorites—but one composed of men, who, by their character and enterprise, have contributed largely to build up and adorn the city, and who by investments, by residence, by virtues and by varied interests, are conspicuously identified with it. If elected they will invade the rights and customs of any class of our citizens, but will throw the Aegis of order and security over all. They will administer the affairs and enterprises of the city with wisdom, with economy, and with impartiality. The ticket appeals to—and from the assurances which have received—will secure the support of the better part of our citizens of all classes—American, German and Irish—of both parties, Democrats and Republicans.

While the other ticket, claiming to be Democratic, but which was nominated contrary to the wishes and advice of many of the best Democrats, appeals to the baser elements, with base appliances, inducements and hopes. It rallies to its support the idle, the vicious, the depraved. In the ranks of its supporters will be found the favorites lacy men, and the sympathizers and apologists of secession. Shall it be said that while the brave men of Minnesota, without regard to party, are in the serried columns of the Grand Army of the Union, which has already rescued the tombs of Washington and of Jackson from the possession of the rebels, and are pressing forward to regain and re-establish the supremacy of the Union and of the Constitution, that we are waiting in fidelity and patriotism? Or shall the cheering news be borne southward down the Mississippi, and flash eastward along the wires, to Minnesota's volunteers—whose valor has shed lustre upon, and filled us with pride—that the Capital is true, is loyal and steadfast in allegiance—that the clique of sympathizers and apologists of secession did not prevail.

DEMOCRAT.

To the Editor of the St. Paul Press.

All loyal Americans have abhorred the idea of a division of the Territory over which the stars and stripes have floated in undivided ownership. May there not have arisen, some state of things as will make such a division necessary and even desirable?

There is a most intense feeling of hatred towards the United States, in the minds of the inhabitants of those States now in rebellion against the Government. This feeling will still exist and become more intense after we have broken the arms of the rebellion and put to flight the last army that can be raised in the South.

Will it add anything to the glory, prosperity, or future strength of the nation, to have a forced and nominal union of sections that hate each other?

If we leave the South in the Union, will we not have to do so by force of arms, and will it not require an expenditure of money annually greater than the whole amount of profits, on all branches of trade and industry?

Is it worth while to devote ourselves to an eternal strife; and leave to our children as their only inheritance a charge to keep up this war, and expend all the labor of their lives in the work of holding down the enemy who have fled?

Is it worth while to make this country, late so prosperous, and favorable to individual wealth and happiness, the most oppressive government in the world, because of its enormous taxes, which must be paid to sustain such a war?

We have now fairly whipped the South and shown them, and the world, that we are able to annihilate their whole population. May we not then honorably propose terms of peace? We can hold them in subjection, but if you had a troublesome partner, in a profitable business, who had been using all means to ruin the firm, would it not be better, after giving him a sound thrashing, to give him his proper share in the concern and then let him out, and carry on the business yourself in peace and prosperity?

Is not our country still large enough to sustain the most powerful nation on the globe?

Mr. Editor, there are only one question that arises in the minds of thousands of the most loyal and true-hearted men of the North. If you, or any of our wise men, can give us answers to some of these questions it will gratify one who is

NOT A STATESMAN.

[We publish the above communication in respect to the writer—a gentleman of well informed mind and reflective habits. We dissent from the conclusions he arrives at. If slavery be assumed to be permanent, there would be plausible ground for the policy of separation. We believe with Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward, that the country cannot exist permanently, half slave and half free. But we begin to see pretty clearly that the war will make it all one thing—all free—not immediately, perhaps, but when it will be in the course of ultimate extinction.—Ed. Press.]

20 BBA.—ST. PAUL'S BEST BEEF.

St. Paul, Minn., at a sale for table use.

J. C. & L. B. BROWN & Co.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE MILITARY POSTS OF MINNESOTA.—It will be recalled that our late Legislature addressed a memorial to the Secretary of War, setting forth "That the provisions and other articles for the subsistence of the soldiers at Fort Snelling, Ripley and Ridgely, in the State of Minnesota, and at Fort Abernethy, in Dakota Territory, have been heretofore and now are purchased at St. Louis, Missouri, where the prices of nearly all the chief articles purchased by the Commissary of Subsistence are higher than at St. Paul, Minnesota, exclusive of the cost of transportation from St. Louis to this State."

Secretary Stanton has promptly responded to this memorial, as will be seen by the following letter to Gov. Ramsey. As it has heretofore been the custom to carry provisions from St. Paul to St. Louis, and thence through the regular course of "red tape" to ship it to the Minnesota posts, we consider this reform one worthy of special note. In addition to the aid given by our civil authorities, we deem it proper to state that Capt. Saunders, acting Commissary and Quartermaster, was one of the first to call the attention of the Department to the propriety of making this reform:

WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 24, 1862.

Sir: The Secretary of War directs me to acknowledge the receipt of the memorial of the Assistant Commissary of Subsistence at St. Paul, Minnesota, requesting that the supply of certain military posts at that place, for the supply of certain military posts at that place, be referred to the Commissary General of Subsistence, who reported that the Assistant Commissary of Subsistence at St. Paul has already been instructed to carry the provisions from St. Paul, instead of carrying them from St. Louis, as has been the custom of the post.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,

Assistant Secretary of War.

His Excellency ALFRED, Governor of Minnesota, St. Paul.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY.—REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE CONDITION AND WANTS OF SOLDIERS.

—Mrs. J. W. Selby and Mrs. J. H. Baker, committee to report the wants of the soldiers of the Fourth Regiment, visited Fort Snelling on Saturday. They were cordially received by Col. Sanborn and Mr. Murphy, and shown through the different wards of the Hospital. They found everything in perfect order. The sick, about 50 in number, as kind care of their limited supplies and the comfort of their Surgeons could make them. They need dainties suitable for the sick—jellies, dried fruits, farina, sugar, &c. &c. In the way of clothing, they need shirts, drawers, double-socks, and bandages. These last should be made of old cotton or linen, without seams or stretch. Some of them should be one inch wide, five to six yards long; some two inches wide, five to eight yards long; some three inches wide, five to eight yards long. Wash and iron, roll them into smooth bundles, and mark with pencil length of each bandage on the outer fold. Abdominal bandages should be made of thick flannel, one to three quarter yards in length, to overlap in front, ten to thirteen inches wide, with narrow gorges at the hips, three and a half inches high and two inches wide at the bottom, with three broad tapes on each side, attached to or above the gorges. Small pieces of feathers or hair are greatly needed. These should be made thirty-six inches long and sixteen inches wide, and the pillow-cases, thirty-six inches long and eighteen inches wide.

Donations should be sent in as speedily as possible, that the work may be completed before the close of this week.

MRS. W. R. MARSHALL, Secretary.

MARRIED.

At Fort Snelling, on the evening of the 28th day of March, by the Rev. S. Loomis, Mr. JACOB NIELSEN to Miss ANNE HOLMSTROM.

At Winona, on the 26th, by Sam. Cole, Esq., Mr. GEORGE W. RAYMOND of Winona, and Miss ADELL HUGHES of Hamon.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

St. Paul Vinegar Works,

NO. 4 SIBLEY STREET.

Palmer's Pure Vinegar.

Who do not buy directly of us should be particular to specify "Palmer's Pure Vinegar," when ordering from wholesale dealers in St. Paul.

It is for sale by all the Grocers in the city who desire to keep GOOD ARTICLES for sale. Try it, and you will use no other.

From D. B. Reid, M. D., F. R. S. E., Practical Chemist, and author of numerous works on Chemistry, Public Health, &c.

Palmer's Pure Vinegar, which I have examined the vinegar manufactured by C. C. Lewis & Co. of this city, and have found it of excellent quality and free from all deleterious ingredients.

St. Paul, Dec. 18, 1861.

Sold at wholesale or retail at any of our depots on Sibley at March 31, 1862.

C. C. LEWIS & Co.

LAND WARRANTS, Half Breed and Reserve Scrip—all sizes—prices.

J. W. THOMPSON BROS.

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL MOVEMENT.

The fleet of propellers now being built at Ogdenburg, which some of our Canadian neighbors mistook for gunboats in dispatch, will soon produce good results in a commercial way. They are designed for a regular line of canal and river steamers, in connection with the Rome and Watertown Railroad Company. They are constructed so as to run on the Erie Canal and Hudson river, without breaking bulk, between Rome and New York. The fleet will consist of five vessels, and form a daily steam line between the two points. The arrangement between the New York and Rome Steam Transportation Company and the Rome and Watertown Railroad Company are such as to render the enterprise mutually beneficial, while largely promoting the convenience of the commercial community in reference to the trade between New York and the North—with Canada, as well as with the upper regions of our own State.

Though a few steamers have been used with fair success in the Erie Canal during the last two years, their employment has not been under circumstances calculated to show most fully the advantages of steam navigation on the canal. As such we greet with satisfaction the advent of a pioneer line. The enterprise now announced is the first regular organized steam line of canal and river traders between New York and any point on the canal. As such we greet with satisfaction the advent of a pioneer line. The enterprise now announced is the first regular organized steam line of canal and river traders between New York and any point on the canal. As such we greet with satisfaction the advent of a pioneer line.

HOW THE TELEGRAPH MADE IT APPEAR.

The Cincinnati Commercial says the telegraph report of the Opera House mob was a gross misrepresentation of facts, and says:

In the first place, Mr. Phillips did not commence by announcing his intention to speak in terms of secession, as the abolitionist and demagogue. He commenced by speaking in terms entirely unobjectionable, of the serious and fortuitous condition of the country. He did not avoid himself a disclaimer. He said he had been in the city for some time, and was now for the Union. He said he had no interest in the war as an anti-slavery man simply. Slavery had received its death blow in the hands of its friends. Phillips was not taken off the stage by his friends during the fight in the aisle. The rush of the rowdies down the aisle was resisted, the foremost one being knocked down by a chair. Mr. Phillips continued his remarks for some minutes afterward, and only closed because people were rushing out of the house and the uproar was so great he could not be heard.

THE PRESIDENT'S EMANCIPATION MESSAGE.

—We are gratified with the action of the County Convention yesterday, on the proposition of President Lincoln on emancipation. The resolution was adopted unanimously and enthusiastically, not only dissenting voice. This expression is that of the Union men of the city and county of St. Louis. That this is the sentiment of the conditional Union men of Missouri there is little doubt.

Has not the time now come when the people of Missouri, too, will begin to consider the necessary measures for the inauguration of that policy for their own State?

The interests of Missouri will be incalculably advanced by adopting measures for the gradual but sure extinction of slavery, upon just principles, within her limits, in a proposition almost too plain for argument.—Missouri Democrat 25th.

GEN. CARTER IN EAST TENNESSEE.

Our Barboursville letter gives the particulars of another victory over the rebels, achieved by Gen. Carter, at Big Creek Gap, near Jacobshorn, Campbell Co., Tennessee. Two rebels were killed, four wounded, one of whom died subsequently, and fifteen were taken prisoners, including Lieut. Colonel White, who was in command. All the stores, munitions, camp equipment, and animals of the rebels were captured. Gen. Carter, with his Tennessee regiment and our hired of the Ashland cavalry, commanded by Capt. Milward of Lexington, after the battle took possession of Jacobshorn, which is the county seat, and about forty miles this side of Knoxville. The prisoners were sent back to Barboursville, Knox county, and Gen. Carter has a large number of loyal Tennesseans who have flocked to his standard and are anxious to be led against the rebel foe. As soon as Gov. Johnson's proclamation reaches that part of the State, and arms can be forwarded to the Union men there, they will be able to take possession of some point on the Tennessee and Virginia railroad, and cut off the rebel facilities for telecommunication.—Louisville Journal, 24th.

AGENTS FOR REBEL PROPERTY.

WASHINGTON, March 31.

L. C. Baker, for some time connected with the interests of the government, was to-day appointed by the War Department special agent to take charge of all abandoned rebel property.

INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING TRADE.

It has already been stated that the Secretary of the Treasury has issued instructions to the treasury agents, collectors, and surveyors on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, dispensing with applications to the Secretary for licenses to trade; and authorizing the shipment of all goods not intended for aid to the rebellion to all places occupied by our forces in the valley States.

The Secretary in his recent letter of instructions says: "You will hereafter cease collecting any percentage or fee for permitting the transit or exchange of merchandise between the citizens of loyal States and the loyal country occupied or controlled by the forces of the United States, other than the usual charge of 20 cents for each permit so granted, or you will make no charge for permits for merchandise forwarded from any place in a loyal State to another in the same or other like State, nor exercise any supervision over the trade of such States, except such as may be necessary to prevent supplies of any description from being furnished to the insurgents."

It is furthermore directed that no permits be granted for any articles forbidden by the military authorities to be transported into any territory occupied by the forces of the United States.

PAYMENT FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.

The Quartermaster's Department will pay for no stores or supplies purchased by any one not an officer of the Department, duly authorized to make such purchases in accordance with the regulations of the army. The above is by order of the Secretary of War.

GENERAL SHIELDS' WOUND.

A passenger who arrived here from Winchester says there is no danger that General Shields' arm will have to be amputated, and that he is in the best possible spirits. Also that the rebels under Jackson were yesterday still in flight beyond Strasburg.

LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO ST. PAUL.

WINSTON'S LINE.

From the Florida Coast.

LOSS IN THE FIGHT AT MOSQUITO INLET.

WASHINGTON, March 31.

The gunboat *Bienvenue* arrived at the Navy Yard wharf this morning, having left San Augustine on the 25th. She brings the bodies of Capt. Boid, of the *Penguin*, and Capt. Mather, who were both killed at Mosquito Inlet.

Eight of our men were killed and wounded. Loss on rebel side has not been ascertained.

From Winchester.

THE LATE BATTLE.

Winchester, March 30.

Our wounded are reported as generally doing well. They number here about three hundred.

The statement in newspapers that Major Perkins, of the staff of Major General Banks, was instrumental in planning the battle is contradicted, although his presence and advice was of great service to Colonel Kimball, who commands the field under direction of General Shields.

Medical Director King, of the Medical Corps, and Surgeon Jackson, of the 29th Pennsylvania, who were present as volunteers, rendered efficient aid in clearing the field of wounded.

Gustave Arpump, of the Zouaves, acted as aid to Colonel Boid, Chief of General Shields' artillery, and was severely wounded in the leg.

From Burnside.

Burnside, March 30.

The rebels burnt the railroad bridge between Newbern and Beaufort, but it was in progress of repairs and the road would soon be in operation between the two places.

So far as our informants knew, all of whom came from Newbern and had not been at Beaufort, there was no destruction of property at the latter place, and a large majority of the citizens remained quietly in their houses. On the approach of the federal forces perfect order reigned at Newbern, and a number of citizens had returned to the place. Gen. Foster was Military Governor of the city.

The rebels were believed to be in strong force towards Kingston, 30 miles on the road to Goldsboro, and their scouts frequently appeared in the vicinity of Newbern.

The expedition to Washington was successful. It consisted of about 1,000 men, with an escort of gunboats. Two companies of the Massachusetts 22d landed and took the place; the stars and stripes were nailed to a tree before the court house and the citizens received the invaders without any apparent excitement or apprehension—some few expressing Union sentiments, whilst the mass had nothing to say either way. After holding the place one day, and gaining all the information they could, the expedition returned to Beaufort.

Washington News.

New York, March 31.

No news in special this morning. The Times has the following:

Captain Fox, the assistant Secretary of the Navy, has returned to day from a visit to Fort Monroe. He reports everything quiet there.

The population has increased lately at the Fort of persons drawn thither by desire to see the approaching draft between the Merrimack and Monitor.

Instead of three mills per pound on printing paper as proposed in the original tax bill the House agreed on a three per cent. ad valorem tax.

Water was yesterday let into the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal in its whole length. Navigation will be immediately resumed.

AGENTS FOR REBEL PROPERTY.

WASHINGTON, March 31.

L. C. Baker, for some time connected with the interests of the government, was to-day appointed by the War Department special agent to take charge of all abandoned rebel property.

INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING TRADE.

The Old Established

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CROCKERY HOUSE

OF

R. MARVIN,

SENDING GREETING TO HIS CUSTOMERS IN
MINNESOTA, IN SAKOTA TERRITORY,
AND BEYOND THE PUBLISHED LINE

That being one of the Oldest Business Houses in
the State, (the present being the eleventh year of

Walter E. J. MARVIN feels confident that he need not urge its claims on the public patronage. The extent of country over which its business has spread is the best proof that its claims are not unreasoned. The unswerving determination which he has felt since the crisis and in the hardest times, to maintain his business and place it on a par with similar establishments in the largest cities of the West, have been so fully appreciated by the merchants of the State, that he needs but to reinforce his efforts, not for the reward of business, but for the pride he feels in his adopted city.

Mr. W. would call on the citizens of St. Paul, and especially the old residents who remember "the day of small things," not to forget that he still has a

RETAILING DEPARTMENT

for everything in his line, including also.

Carbon Oil and Lamps
OF EVERY KIND.

CHIMNEYS & WICKS.

OIL CANS, &c., &c., &c.

A Fine Stock of

FRENCH CHINA.

FINE AND COMMON TABLE CUTLERY

A Large Stock of

MIRRORS & LOOKING-GLASSES.

An Immense Stock of

GLASSWARE.

St. Paul, January, 1862. January,

WILLIAM W. WEBB,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Foreign Wines & Liquors,
OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKY,
AND MONTREAL MALT WHISKY.

I find that the impression prevails that pure Foreign Wine and Brandy cannot be obtained in St. Paul. I wish to assure the citizens and others that they can safely rely upon getting pure, unadulterated Wine, Brandy and Gin from me, equal to any imported.

W. W. WEBB,
Also, London Porter; Scotch Ale, Scotch Whisky.

EAGLE WORKS

MANUFACTURING COMPANY



DO YOU WANT

STEAM ENGINES OR BOILER

PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,

PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS

PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS

PATENT STAMP MILLS

FOR

PIKE'S PEAK OR LAKE SUPERIOR

Sted for Circulars, with cuts and descriptions
Prices, &c., All kinds of **WATER POWER**
Saw Mills, Flouring Mills
AND MACHINERY OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
Too numerous to mention.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
P. W. GATES, President.
N. B. Agents wanted everywhere. **md7dkwy**
F. KNAUFT,
DEALER IN
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS
Corner of Seventh and Olive streets.
—
Flour of the best brands,
Fresh Butter, &c., &c., &c.,
at the lowest prices.

SUGARS, SYRUPS, TEAS AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES,
 comprising a full stock of goods of superior quality,
 at **LOW PRICES.**

NEW PLATFORM SCALES.
 Of Fairbanks' best make, always correct and ready
 for use. Those who have Hay, Grain or Live Stock
 for sale can save money by getting it weighed
 here!!

M LANPHER,
 OVERSEER OF POOR, RAMSEY CO.

Office in the Court House Building. Office hours
 from 9 to 12 A. M. mar23w

J. F. BLODGET,
 JUDITOR OF "HOBBS" COUNTY.

Will pay taxes for non-residents, and furnish infor-

tion in relation to lands in Anoka county.
Any information in relation to delinquent taxes
unrelated free of charge. mar 23/25

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY
OF RAMSEY--
IN DISTRICT COURT, SECOND DISTRICT.
Adam Sachs,
agent
Gottfried Heimback,

The State of Minnesota to Gottfried Heimback defend-
ant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer
the complaint of the plaintiff which is on file in the
office of the Clerk of said court, at St. Paul, in said
county of Ramsey, and to serve a copy of your answer
to said complaint within twenty days after the ser-
vice hereof upon you, exclusive of the day of such
service, and to file the answer at their office in St.
Paul, and if you fail to answer said complaint within
the time aforesaid the plaintiff will take judgment
against you for the sum of one hundred and fifty dol-
lars, with interest as follows: On \$100.00 from Jan-
uary 1, 1925, to March 1, 1925, at the rate of 6 per

mar12p Up to October 1st, 1888, at the rate of two and one half per cent. per month on any hundred dollars, from October 1st, 1888, at seven per cent. per month, on the rate of two and one half per cent. per month from the 1st day of January, 1887 up to January 1st, 1888, and on said 250 from said March 1st, 1888, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, besides costs and disbursements of suit.

J. & C. D. GILFILLAN, Plt's Attys.
March 18th, 1889. mar2266v

Wanted to Buy.

Any person who WANTS to SELL a mixed stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, or stock of either or both, on reasonable terms may find a safe purchaser by applying to

R. D. D., Addressing
mar16m _____, Minn.

FOB SALE.

A FINE NE
BEGGY.

ONE HORSE WAGON
AND TWO HORSE.
WHEELS & IDEAS.